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Essence of Rennet, For Junkets, Curds and Whey, Cheese Cakes, &c., &c.	GLASS BOTTLES.. 6*d*., 1/, 2/, 5/ Retail. 4/, 8/, 16/, 38/ per dozen. BULK ..... 1/ per lb. 10*d*. in 2-gallon Bottles.
Liquid Annatto, or Cheese Colouring.	STONE BOTTLES. 6*d*., 1/, 2/, 5/ Retail. 4/, 8/, 16/, 38/ per dozen. BULK ..... 1/ per lb.. 10*d*. in 2-gallon Bottles. 84/ in 12-gallons. 80/ in 3-cwt. casks.
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For the Skin in Health and Disease.

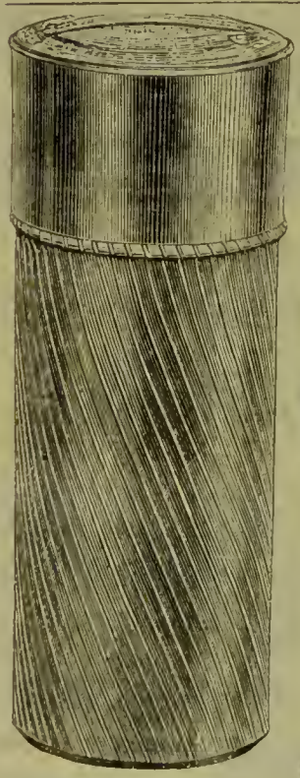
"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."—*The Baby.*

1/9, 3/6, and 6/- per Box.

A SOLUBLE, SILKEN, ROSE DUSTING POWDER.

"Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne spots on the face by blocking up the pores of the skin."—*Lady's Pictorial.*

1/9, 3/6, and 6/- per box, in Pink, White and Cream Tints.



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Yields a most soothing substantial lather, and does not dull the razor or irritate and eat into the skin. In Silver Metal Boxes.

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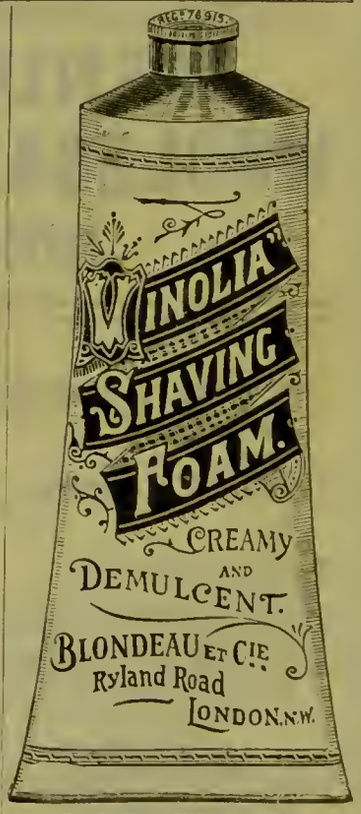

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"VINOLIA" SOAP.—*PREMIER (for the Million), 4d.; FLORAL, 6d.; BALSAMIC (Medical), 8d.; OTTO (Toilet), 10d.; and VESTAL, 2/6 per Tablet.*

"VINOLIA" POMADE.—*(Natural to the Hair and Scalp) in elegant porcelain vase, 5/6.*

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See page 120 (bottom folio).

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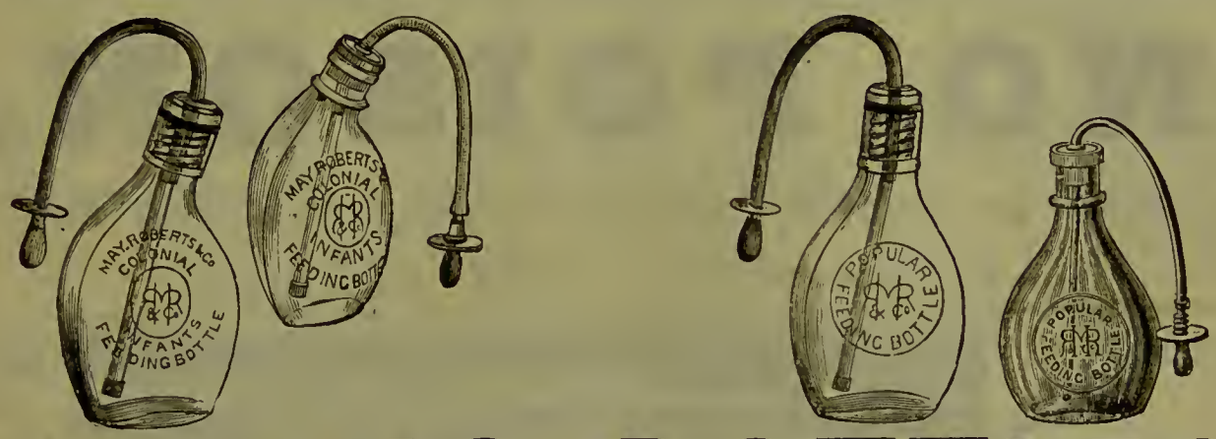

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If with White Glass Bottles, 2/ gross extra.	Each in Card Box.	In Boxes of 1 Dozen.	Loose in Cask (free).
	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.
Green Glass, Wood Top, White Fittings	34/	28/	23/
Do. do. Black Fittings	37/	31/	26/
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In consequence of the recent proceedings in the Chlorodyne case, desires to assure all CHEMISTS, STORES, GROCERS, and all Shopkeepers generally, that his medicine contains

NO POISON,

and may be sold by anyone holding a Patent Medicine Licence without let or hindrance.

STRENGTH, RAPIDITY, AND ACCURACY.

HICKS'S LATEST PATENT

THE "NON PLUS ULTRA" CLINICAL THERMOMETER.

All other Thermometers have a contraction in the stem an inch above the bulb, and a chamber within which retains a part of the mercury. This is a defect, as it is a difficult matter to heat the mercury properly in this chamber, it being so far away from the bulb and mouth. The "NON PLUS ULTRA" Thermometer has no chamber, and the constriction is right on top of the bulb itself. Result—a truer temperature is taken, and in half the time; the scale is much more open and easy to read, as the divisions and figures are so much nearer the bulb. It has greater strength, and the price is no higher!!!

NOW READY
And can be obtained at once of all OPTICIANS and LEADING SURGICAL HOUSES.
See Press Opinions.

The Superintendent of the Royal Kew Observatory says:—

"Their manufacture is a piece of undoubtedly high-class glass-blowing, and I also think that the removal of the contraction of the glass stem, usually placed at about half-an-inch from the bulb, will tend greatly toward extending the average life of a thermometer by increasing its strength, independently of the fact that, with the diminished bulb, much less time is required now to register a patient's temperature, and so you will be conferring a very large benefit on the medical profession by its introduction to the world."

EVERY THERMOMETER OF THIS MAKE IS GUARANTEED TO REGISTER THE TEMPERATURE IN LESS THAN TWO MINUTES.

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SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Greatly facilitates the process of Teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF & HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Has been used for over Fifty Years by Millions of Mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

Sold by Chemists and Druggists in every part of the world, 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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Prevents the hair from falling off.
Restores Grey or White Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.
Being delicately perfumed, it leaves no unpleasant odour.
Is NOT a dye, and therefore does not stain the skin, or even white linen.
Should be in every house where a HAIR RENEWER is needed.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. PRICE 3s. 6d.

NOTICE.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER may now be obtained in New York from the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., 217 Fulton Street, and all Druggists.

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FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.

Is the BEST LIQUID DENTIFRICE in the World.
Prevents the decay of the TEETH.
Renders the Teeth PEARLY WHITE.
Removes all traces of Tobacco-smoke.
Is perfectly harmless and delicious to the Taste.
Is partly composed of Honey, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants.

Of all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

2s. 6d. PER BOTTLE.

FLORILINE TOOTH POWDER only, in glass jars. Price 1s.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, LIM.

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PROVISIONAL PATENT, No. 1111.

A1 "ROLLER" MENTHOL

The most sensible pattern yet brought out, as it won't break! 3/6 dozen carded.

The Chemist and Druggist says:—"Messrs. Shirley claim that it is so strong that if accidentally dropped it does not break—an assertion of which we have proved the correctness by repeatedly dropping the cone upon the floor from a height of 6 or 7 feet. The cone shape, in which Menthol is generally made, easily breaks, and much of it is therefore wasted, whereas the rolling-pin shape may be used right up to centre."

Above evidence is sufficient to show this is the best shape yet brought out.

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SPOON-STOPPERED BOTTLE

A DECIDED NOVELTY!

This is an 8-ounce Medical Tint Bottle, suitable for Saline Magnesia, &c., fitted with a stopper, the end of which is elongated, so as to form a spoon, and measuring a teaspoonful. The bottle has also a lip for handiness in pouring out. This is a most useful improvement in stoppers, as in the case of salines, &c., a wet stirring spoon introduced into the salt causes it to cake. **Price 5/6 dozen.**

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Elegantly decorated china pots, picked out with gold, suitable for Tooth Powder, Face Powder, &c.

5/ dozen.

WONDERFUL VALUE!

3d. TONIC CUP

1 dozen on a Card, 2/ dozen.

The Tonic Cup is almost unknown to the bulk of the public, but would readily sell if produced at a reasonable price, and in a form "to catch the eye." We have endeavoured to do this, and to create a trade in what should be much more widely known.

Full directions as to its uses, &c., on card and cups.

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1*d.* Tubes	8/ gross.
2*d.* Bottles	14/ ,,
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6*d* Ring Bottles, stoppered	4/ doz.
6*d.* ½ oz. Essences, sprinkler	3/9 ,,
6*d.* ½ oz. ,, capped	3/6 ,,
6*d.* ½ oz. Lundborg's	3/6 ,,
1*s.* Lundborg's stoppered, 1 oz.	8/ ,,
2 oz. ,, ,,	13/ ,,
4 oz. ,, ,,	21/ ,,
1 oz. Fancy Bottles	8/ ,,
1 oz. Heavy Essence, cut stopper	8/ ,,
1*d.* Eau de Cologne	8/ gross.
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6*d.* size, blue and gold boxes	3/6 doz.
3*d.* size (new), carded	2/ doz.

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SMELLING BOTTLES, SPRAYS, AND ODORATORS

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Postal orders and cheques sent as deposit must be made payable to Edward Halse, and crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

FOR DISPOSAL.

Shop Fittings.

To Chemists.—Specie-jars and carboys, 11 various, in good condition, to be sold cheap; can be seen by appointment in London, or photos sent by W. H., Copford Lodge, Chichester Place, Brighton.

Shop-fittings, second-hand, equal to new, for sale (great bargains), comprising drawers, counters, dispensing-screen, glass wall and counter cases, desks, bottles, and every requisite for fitting up a shop. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

To be sold, having no further use for them, two pear-shaped carboys, fig. 1, height 34 in., cut stoppers; and centre jar, height 33 in.; Prince of Wales' arms, on stained wood stands. Refer to Maw, Son & Thompson's list. What offers? H., 19 Northgate, Sleaford.

Second-hand mahogany-top counters, plate-glass cases in front, 11 ft. 6 in. long, 2 ft. wide, equal to new, 9*l.*; mahogany dispensing-screen and counter, 4 ft. 6 in. long, 5*l.*; 12 ft. run of mahogany wall-fittings, drawers, shelving, cornice and lockers, glass knobs and labels, handsome pilasters, 18*l.* Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London.

Job lines.—Pestles and mortars, No. 0 to 12, 1*s.* to 9*s.* each; pill-machines, 12*s.*; leech-jars, 4*s.* and 6*s.*; pear-shape carboys, 2-gall. 5*s.*, 3-gall. 7*s.*, 6-gall. 15*s.*, 8-gall. swan-neck on stand, 63*s.* each; shop-rounds, 8*s.* dozen; double three-tier glass stand, 4 ft. long, 60*s.*; single ditto, 25*s.*; blue ointment-jars, 4-lb. 15*s.*, 2-lb. 12*s.*, 1-lb 9*s.*, ½-lb. 6*s.* dozen; white ditto, 2*s.*, 4*s.*, 6*s.*, 8*s.* dozen. Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London.

New shop-jars.—27 4-lb. lilac, at 30*s.* per dozen; 15 3-lb., 22*s.* per doz.; 52 8-oz., at 5*s.* per dozen; 9 2-lb., at 14*s.* per dozen; 7 4-lb. blue, 30*s.* per dozen; 33 8-oz., at 5*s.* per dozen; quart blue syrups, 11*s.* per dozen; pint, 7*s.* per dozen; pint patent oil-bottles, japanned caps, 1*s.* 4*d.* each; drug drawers; counter-drawers; brown stone jars, japanned covers; a few dozen 60-oz., 40-oz., and 6-oz. stoppered rounds. W. Hawke & Son, Wild Court, Gt. Wild Street, London.

Proprietary Articles.

Offers wanted, 24 1*s.*, 6 2*s.* Silver's oil; 24 8½*d.*, 24 1*s.*, 6 2*s.* Silver's pills; 2½ doz. 6*d.* vaseline soap in cases. Eastman, Chemist, Tottenham.

Educational.

Bentley and Redwood's "Materia Medica" (25*s.*), 10*s.* 6*d.*; "Cæsar and Literal Key" (4*s.* 6*d.*), 2*s.* 6*d.*; Rymer Jones's "Natural History," 2 vols. (24*s.*), 7*s.* 6*d.*; Lyell's "Principles Geology" (18*s.*), 6*s.* 6*d.*; Wright's "Poultry Book" (42*s.*), 20*s.*; all free. 297 High Street, Poplar, E.

Drugs and Chemicals.

About 7 lbs. of metal bismuth, 6*s.* 6*d.* lb. Hinton, 38 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

Essence lemon, new crop, Pasquale's extra-super., in original coppers; also some essence orange; very low price accepted for prompt cash clearance; state quantity required. "Importer," 16 North Street, Wandsworth.

For sale, about 20 lbs. pepsine, one part dissolves 635 parts, well spoken of in *British Medical Journal* and other papers; samples on application; in one lot, cheap. Parkes, 196 Belsize Road, Kilburn, N.W.

Miscellaneous.

100 doz. wide-mouth white glass bottles, 3 oz., 6*s.* per gross. Barker, Ripley, Derbyshire.

Pair of upright beam dispensing-scales, as fig. 7 Maw; in perfect condition. Apply, Lawrence, Chemist, Peel, Man.

Florida sponges, 20 to 40 lbs., unbleached, as imported, 4*s.* per lb., or offer, carriage paid. "Pharmacist," 20 Wexford Street, Dublin.

56 lbs. twine, 9*d.*; 56 lbs. tragacanth, 6*d.*; 56 lbs. cinchona, 8*d.*; 28 lbs. chillies, 6*d.*; 28 lbs. ginger, 3*d.* Lister, 93 Dewsbury Road, Leeds.

Several 150-gallon and larger oil-cisterns, cheap; Weiss medical battery, with Leclanché element, unused. D. S. Anderson, Chemist, Chesterfield.

Human skull, 20*s*; ditto, disarticulated, 25*s.*; vertebræ, ribs, clavicle, scapula, arm, leg, foot, hand, pelvis, lot 25*s.*, perfect, clean; Quackenbush air-gun, darts, slugs, pincers, perfect, 16*s.*, cost 38*s.* 6*d.*; platinum foil, 3 × 3, never used, 10*s.* 6*d.*; microscope slides, objects of interest, well mounted, 24, 10*s.* 6*d*; approval. Henry Ebbage, Southend.

Quantity Dobson's blackleg drinks, half-price or offers; 4-gallon pear-shaped carboy, offers; surplus stock of a good cigar, 15*s.* 100, sample 5 for 1*s.* Rookledge, Easingwold, Yorks.

Two wrought-iron standards, with 2 arms each, about 1 cwt., 20*s.*; last 8 years' *Pharmaceutical Journals*, last 2 years' *Chemist and Druggist*, 30*s.* both lots; 4 plate-glass cases. Particulars, Hartley, Leek.

Two 24-inch specie jars, 24 13½ ditto, 7½ Dale's mixture, 6 1/, 12 6*d.* Oldershaw's herbs, Scott's electric brush, 1 Swift's specific, 30 gallons pix-compo; sheep-ointment mill; offers? Rainey, Chemist, Spilsby.

Wedgwood mortar and pestles, 6, 9, and 10, 8*s.* the lot; fluted composition funnels, 1's to 8's, 3*s.* doz.; job line baby-comforters, black seamless teats, bone mounts and shields, 16*s.* per gross, or exchange. Frost, Beeston, Notts.

Offers for two pairs plated circular-jointed tooth forceps, upper molar left stumps and lower molar stumps, quite new and perfect; also one 10*s.* 6*d.* "Miniature Typewriter," scarcely used. Broadbent, Chemist, West Bowling, Bradford, Yorks.

Brass mortar and pestle, 23 oz. weight, for 21*s.*; mahogany counter-case, made last year for wine and spirit, handsome, equals new, 42 in. by 27 in., holds 60 bottles, for 25*s.*, half cost (refitting); 80 1*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* Keen's and other well-known homœopathics, all clean, for 17*s.* 6*d.*; Raphael's 2*l.* 2*s.* opsiometer for 1*l.*; cash. Bowness, Workington.

WANTED.

First-class dental specimens for show-case. "Dens," 27 Sycamore Road, Handsworth.

Shop-fittings and utensils, all descriptions, for cash. Natali & Co., 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London.

Shop-fittings, glass cases, bottles, and jars, in good and perfect condition. "Chemist," 12 Chalk Farm Road, N.W.

Chemist and Druggist Diaries for '88, '89, '91, actual diary not necessary. A. F., c/o Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., 7 Poultry, E.C.

Vulcanite and celluloid apparatus, dentist's lathe, show-case with specimens. Particulars, "Dens," 383 Ashton Old Road, Openshaw, Manchester.

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CRYSTAL PALACE JOHN BONDS GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK

Sale ever increasing at Home and Abroad, showing the appreciation by Trade and Public of this original and genuine Preparation.

GIVEN AWAY

And enclosed with every 6*d.* and 1*s.* Bottle and every 6*d* and 1*s.* Marking Ink Pencil, a voucher entitling Purchasers to their Rubber Stamp. Name in full or Monogram, for Marking Linen or Paper.

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CORN PLASTERS.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

WHITE FELT CORN PLASTERS.

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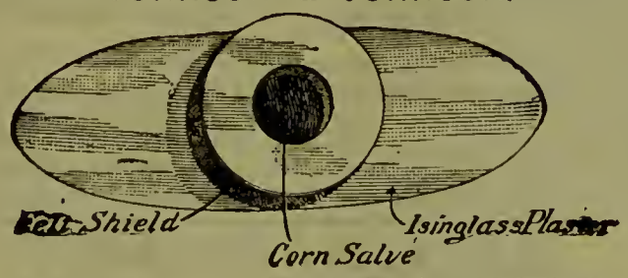

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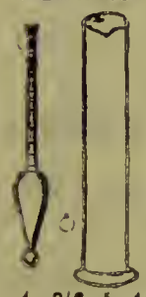
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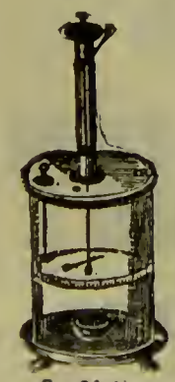
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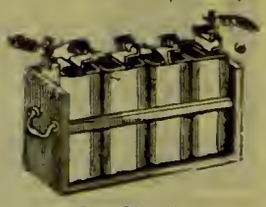
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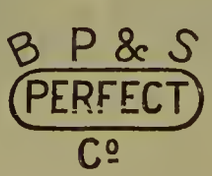

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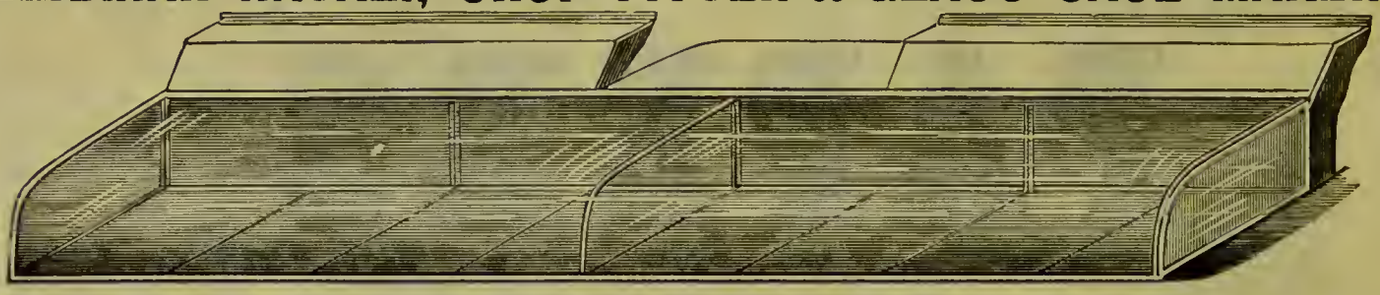

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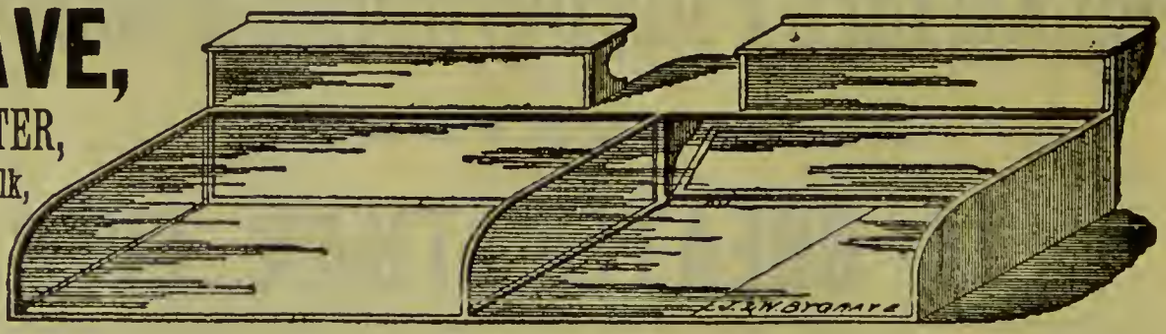

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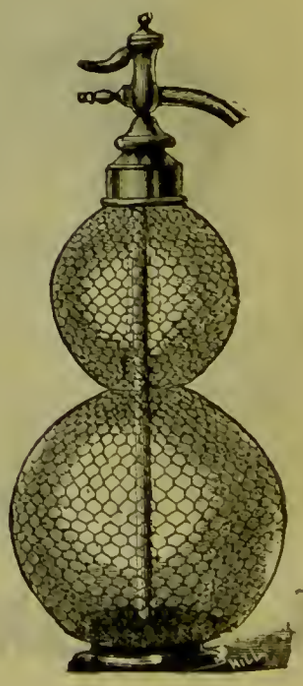
THE BRITISH SYPHON MANUFACTURING CO. (Eugster & Koertgen, Props.)
Offices: 2B GRESHAM BUILDINGS, GUILDHALL, LONDON, E.C.

SYPHONS : SELTZOGENES

SODAWATER MACHINERY
AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD
ANCOATS 146 MINORIES
MANCHESTER & LONDON EC

81 ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

All our Seltzogenes are manufactured on the well-known "Fevre" System, and each one is thoroughly tested before leaving the works.



PRICES.

SYPHONS ... 1/6 1/8 and 1/10 each.

SELTZOGENES.

1	2	3	4	5	8 pint.
5/6	6/2	7/	8/	9/11	15/6 each.

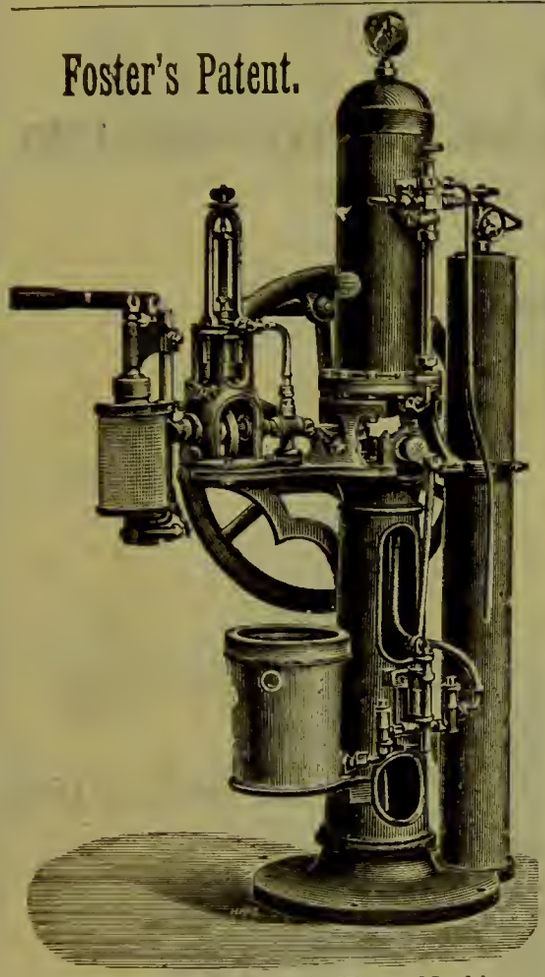
Including two funnels and stopper for charging.

SODA WATER MAKING

WITH

LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.

Foster's Patent.



The No. 2 Compact Soda Water Machine.

THE No. 1 "COMPACT" MACHINE

Is specially designed for Chemists and Hospitals, and can be used for either Syphon, Ball-stoppered Bottles, or Cork Bottles. Producing capacity, by hand power, 60 dozens per hour.

Price £60, including Bottling Machine.

Or, if fitted for steam power, 120 dozens per hour, with an extra filling machine.

THE No. 2 "COMPACT" MACHINE

(AS SHOWN)

Made on the same principle, but smaller in its capacity. Producing capacity, by hand, 30 dozens per hour.

Price £48, including Bottling Machine.

Or, if fitted for steam, 60 dozens per hour, with an extra filling machine.

Iron Vessel containing an average of 28 lbs. by weight of Liquefied Gas } 10s. each.

And has sufficient Gas to manufacture about 18 gross of highly-charged Soda Water (10-oz. Bottles), or double this quantity of splits.

A Charge of £3 is made for the Iron Vessel as deposit, which is returnable.

These Machines occupy little space, and are ready for use immediately! They require no fixing! Are self-contained and produce soda water, lemonade, &c., of the highest class and greatest purity, at a minimum of cost.

THE "NIAGARA" BOTTLE

Or Improved Codd's

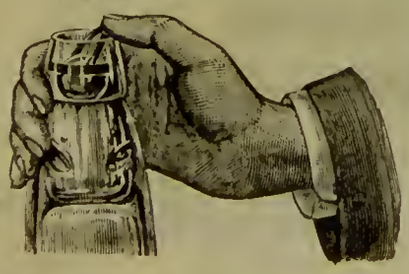
Is the most perfect Bottle in the Market.

Send for Sample and Compare.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Name on Bottles free for orders of 30 gross Under that quantity, Moulds charged 10s. for each size or shape. Extra Rings, 1s. 6d. per gross.

The patent "Attached Opener" converts the "Codd" type of bottle into the easiest opened of any in the market. It can be instantly fitted; the bottle can be instantly opened by a child without danger; and it does away with the separate opener. Price 3s. per gross.



Buy the "LONDON MADE"

SYPHON

(Title Registered)

AND SUPPORT BRITISH INDUSTRY.

It is the cheapest, strongest, handsomest, and best in the World.

Pure Block Tin Tops

PRICE 1/6 EACH.

Nickel-plating Tops from 4d. each.
Silver-plating Tops from 6d. each.
Marking on Tops free for orders of 250. Smaller quantities, steel die charged.
Marking on Vases Free for orders of 1,000. Smaller quantities, plate charged 7s. 6d. upwards according to design.

Before placing orders for Syphons see Foster's latest improvement—

THE PATENT CHECK VALVE,

Which prevents too sudden an outflow and also renders the water more sparkling.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED FREE UPON APPLICATION TO

BARNETT & FOSTER, "NIAGARA WORKS," 26T EAGLE WHARF ROAD, **LONDON, N.**

SYPHONS

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

FIRST QUALITY GLASS. GUARANTEED TESTED.

TAPS PURE BLOCK TIN FREE FROM LEAD.

Syphons of all Colours,

White, Blue, Green, and

Amber.

Also with Glass Engraved,

and

Tops Nickelled or Silvered.

Syphons with Short or Long

Levers

And all other Models to

order.

E. THESSIER, LATE THESSIER-FÈVRE,

MANUFACTURER,

9 RUE CASTEX (near the Bastille), **PARIS.**

ESTABLISHED 55 YEARS AT 398 RUE ST. HONORÉ.

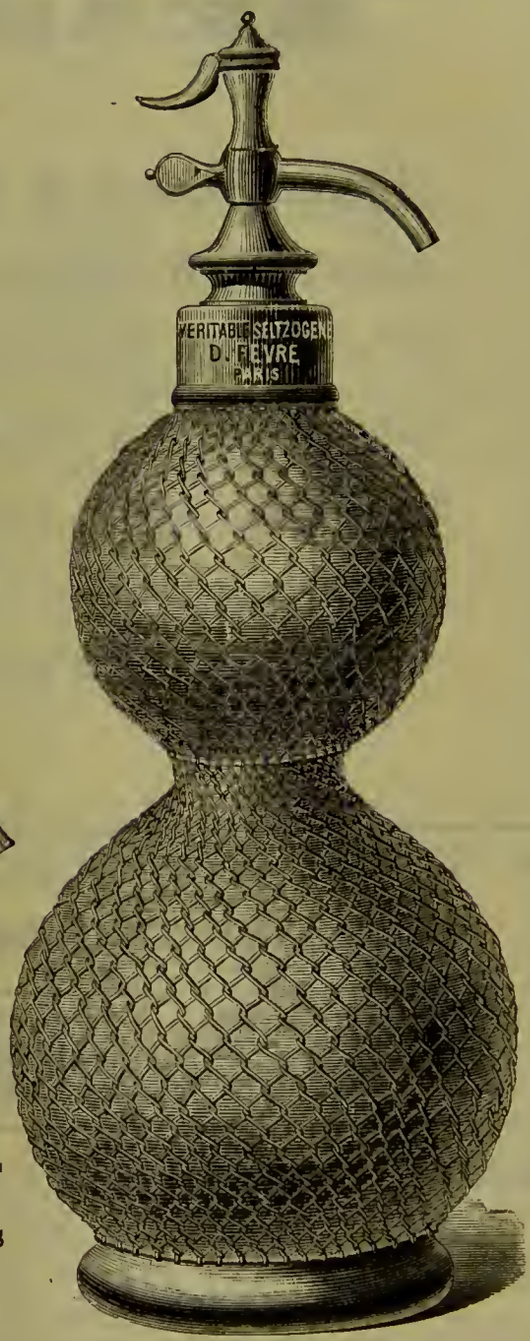
CELEBRATED D. FÈVRE'S SELTZOGENES.

COMPLETE WITH FITTINGS.

GUARANTEED TESTED

by 175 lbs. of pressure per square inch.

BEST AND CHEAPEST



CAUTION.

Genuine Celebrated

SELTZOGENES

OF D. FÈVRE.

None genuine unless bearing the words,

"VÉRITABLE SELTZOGÈNE D. FÈVRE,"

AND THE TRADE MARK SIGNATURE, D. Fèvre

E. THESSIER,

LATE THESSIER-FÈVRE,

SOLE MANUFACTURER.

Established 55 years. *Transferred*

398 Rue St. Honoré, **PARIS.** 9 Rue Castex (Near the Bastille.)

SEASON 1892.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S, MANCHESTER,

AERATED WATERS and BEVERAGES. Specially prepared for a first-class Family Trade. Chemists who have not hitherto sold these Waters are solicited to apply for Prices and Terms. Trade Lists, sample Counter Bills, and Analytical Reports will be sent on application. JEWSBURY & BROWN Pay Carriage on Waters and Returned Empties.

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS!!

NON-INTOXICATING BEER
Made from MASON'S Original

EXTRACT of HERBS

(REGISTERED.)

Composed of Yarrow, Dandelion, Comfrey, & Horehound.

ENLARGEMENT OF SIZE.

A Sixpenny Bottle makes EIGHT GALLONS of

HERB OR BOTANIC BEER

A NON-INTOXICATING BEVERAGE

Full of Body and Flavour, with a Creamy Head like Bottled Ale, the most perfect substitute for Alcoholic Drinks ever discovered, for either Summer or Winter.

BEWARE of mean and fraudulent imitations.
BEWARE of others copying our title.
MASON'S is the original and only genuine.
MASON'S is a Special Compound entirely from Herbs

NO OTHER EXTRACT MAKES BEER LIKE IT.
Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1/, & 2/ each, with directions.

MASON'S WINE ESSENCES

Make Temperance Wines in a few minutes.
Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Raspberry, Black Currant, &c.
These are having a very large sale now, and are extensively advertised.
Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.
Quotations on application.

SOLE INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS: **NEWBALL & MASON,**
Manufacturing Chemists and Botanic Druggists, NOTTINGHAM.

26

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

HAY'S

SOLUBLE ESSENCES

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

GINGER. HOP. LEMON &c &c

W. HAY, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST

HULL

IN ORDERING SPECIFY HAY'S MANUFACTURE

IDRIS TABLE WATERS

The PUREST and the BEST.

Purveyors of Table Waters by Royal Warrant

of Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen.

IDRIS SODA WATER. Brilliant, Pungent, and Sparkling.
IDRIS POTASH WATER. Prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia.
IDRIS SELTZER WATER. Pure and Delicious Table Water.
IDRIS LITHIA WATER. Of Guaranteed Strength.
IDRIS GINGER BEER. Aerated or Brewed.
IDRIS GINGER ALE. A remarkably grateful Aromatic Beverage, particularly suitable for meals, improving the appetite and aiding the digestion.
IDRIS LEMONADE. Pure, fruity flavour of ripe lemons.
IDRIS ORANGE CHAMPAGNE. Made from the fruit.
IDRIS HOP ALE. Non-Alcoholic.
IDRIS QUININE TONIC WATER. A refreshing tonic.
IDRIS OLYMPIA WATER. A Carbonated Distilled Water.

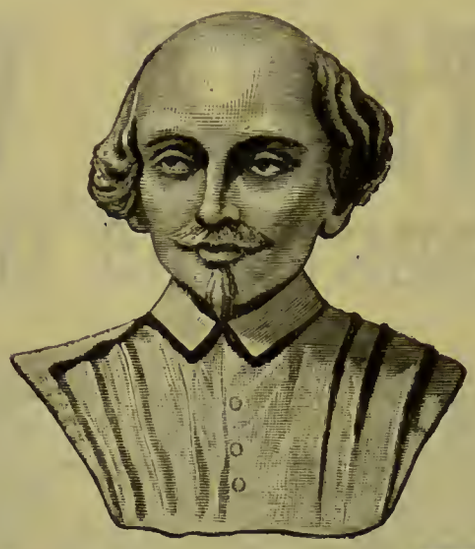
IDRIS LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
IDRIS PURE LIME JUICE.
IDRIS LIMETTA.
IDRIS PALATABLE LIME JUICE.
IDRIS FRUIT CORDIALS. (20 varieties.)

IDRIS TABLE WATERS IN SYPHONS AND BOTTLES.

IDRIS & COMPANY,

ASCHAM STREET, KENTISH TOWN, N.W.

Shakespear on some of



W. J. BUSH & CO.'S Preparations—

OIL OF LEMONS

W. J. B. & CO.'S SPECIALITY.

"Pure as the unsullied lily!"—*Love's Labour's Lost.*
"You have won a happy victory!"—*Coriolanus.*
"Excellence did earn it!"—*Much Ado about Nothing.*

POTTER & MOORE'S MITCHAM PEPPERMINT OIL.

"Very good, very excellent good!"—*As You Like It.*
"How far dost thou excel!"—*Love's Labour's Lost.*
"There is no better!"—*Merry Wives of Windsor.*

W. J. BUSH & CO.'S ENGLISH DRAWN ESSENTIAL OILS

"Innocent and pure!"—*Tempest.*
"All excellency!"—*Othello.*

W. J. BUSH, FAYE & CO.'S FRENCH ESSENTIAL OILS.

"I know thy quality!"—*Henry V.*
"They are excellent perfume!"—*Much Ado about Nothing.*

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND THE FINEST ESSENTIAL OILS
CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED FROM

W. J. BUSH & CO., ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON.

Chemists are earnestly requested in their own interest to maintain full retail price of 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF"

Natural Aperient Water

Claims these advantages in comparison with others of that class, viz.:—

(1) It is the **STRONGEST** in the cathartic salts; and therefore less of it is necessary to produce the desired effect.
(2) Fortunately it happens to be **ALMOST TASTELESS**.
(3) Being a **PURELY NATURAL** Water, its action can always be depended upon.
(4) It is most suitable for **CHILDREN** in small doses.

Of Special Value in the Treatment of CHRONIC CONSTIPATION,
Lithemia, the Laxative for Ladies before and after Accouchement, Anæmia, Dyspepsia, and Gastric Catarrh.

N.B.—On application, a Scientific Treatise on the "Physiological Action and Therapeutic Effects of Aperient Mineral Waters," for carrying out a prolonged course of treatment at home in imitation of that at Carlsbad and Kissingen.

Chemists will oblige by writing for the handsome Show Card, of which the above is a facsimile in Black and White, to—

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" CO., 4 Sussex Place, Leadenhall St., **LONDON, E.C.**

"MONTSERRAT"

(TRADE

MARK.)

PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE

In Imperial Quarts and Pints.

LIMETTA, OR PURE LIME-JUICE CORDIAL,

Aromatic, Clove, Strawberry, Raspberry, Sarsaparilla, Pineapple, Jargonelle, Peppermint, Quinine; also Lime-Fruit Juice Syrup.

"MONTSERRAT"
"MONTSERRAT"
"MONTSERRAT"
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N.B.

The "Montserrat Company's" Lime-Fruit Juice and Cordials are now in large and general demand everywhere, and are being extensively advertised. Every Trader should stock them.

Showcards, Handbills, and Leaflets supplied free of charge.

"MONTSERRAT"
"MONTSERRAT"
"MONTSERRAT"
"MONTSERRAT"
"MONTSERRAT"
"MONTSERRAT"
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SOLE CONSIGNEES—

EVANS, SONS & CO., LIVERPOOL.

LONDON:
EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB,
60 Bartholomew Close.

CANADA:
EVANS AND SONS (LIMITED),
Montreal & Toronto, & Victoria (Columbia).

Sole Agents for the United States—CHAPMAN & MEEHAN, 105-107 Hudson St., New York.

SPLENDID SUMMER LINE.

One Packet makes 1¼ pint of

SUPERB FRUIT SYRUP

By simple addition of Sugar and Water.

RETAIL PRICE, 5D.

FLAVOURS ARE—

LEMON, ORANGE, RASPBERRY, LIME FRUIT, STRAWBERRY, CHERRY, &c.

ATTRACTIVELY GOT UP HANDBILLS, SHOWCARDS, ETC.

FOR POSTAL ORDER 5/9

We will send, carriage paid, 1½ doz. as a trial, feeling certain that further business will result. They are so handy, and of such delicious flavour, that where once introduced they continue in demand.

FULL PARTICULARS OF

DE CARLE & SON, Manufacturing Chemists, NORWICH.

Wholesale of BARCLAY & SON, EDWARDS & SON, SUTTON & CO., LONDON; EVANS, GADD & CO., EXETER; &c., &c.

GEO. MASON & CO.'S
ESSENCE OF BEEF.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.
Order No. 1080.
"Please supply 120 tins Mason's Essence of Beef as before."

TRADE MARK.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON.
Order No. 902.
"Please send at once 3 gross Mason's Essence of Beef."

"O.K." BOUILLON.

The "O.K." Bouillon is the best and cheapest Beef Tea ever put before the public. It is made in England from British Beef. It can be sold as low as 6*d.* per tin.

CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, MEAT LOZENGES.

MASON'S MALTED FOOD FOR INFANTS.

PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

417 & 419 Kings Road, Chelsea, London, S.W.

MACHINE-CUT

DRIED ORANGE PEEL.

The Seville Orange season being now over, we are no longer producing the fresh cut shreds, but are still able to supply the superior quality MACHINE-CUT DRIED PEEL, which has been giving such general satisfaction to the trade.

The Peel has been cut as free from pith as possible, and every care taken in drying to preserve the colour and aroma.

Samples sent free on application.

CHARLES SOUTHWELL & CO., DOCKHEAD, S.E.

THE

BERKEFELD - NORDTMEYER FILTER.

THE LANCET, September 12, 1891:—"We have put the Berkefeld Filter through many rigid tests; we have not obtained the slightest evidence which would enable us to contest any of the statements made in regard to this filter."

ADVANTAGES.

Rapid, Perfect, and Permanent Filtration.
Easy Cleaning and Sterilization.
All Descriptions Supplied.

See Illustrated 4-page Circular, Jan. 30.

THE BERKEFELD FILTER CO., 121 OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
LOCAL AGENTS APPOINTED.

PURE UNADULTERATED LIQUORICE

COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

One of the Best Soothing Agents or Demulcents known.

"HEALTH" says:—"By far the best and purest is **SOLAZZI.**"
"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" says:—"The most esteemed of all is **SOLAZZI.**"

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. LIBRARY

MAWSON'S WATER FILTERS

Are the most reliable and the most practicable Filters in the market of the world, and this is the very time to renew your stock. Write for clean Labels, Circulars, and Show Cards. May be obtained from nearly all Druggists' Sundry Houses.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

MAWSON, SWAN & WEDDELL

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

MONTHLY 1d.; YEARLY 1/6; POST FREE.

THE HEALTH MESSENGER

For May 16th contains articles—

ABOUT PATENT MEDICINES. By the Editor.
ALCOHOLISM. By R. Purdie, M.B.
BRAIN TROUBLES (continued). By Thos. Lyle, M.D.
IMPURITIES IN WATER.
LIFE AT A HYDRO. (continued).
NIGHT WATCH IN THE SICK-ROOM.
PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC HYGIENE.
SYMBOLS OF ALCHEMY (Illustrated).
CHEMICAL AND COMICAL.

London: WALTER SCOTT, LIMITED.
Newcastle-on-Tyne: MAWSON, SWAN & WEDDELL.
Maw, Son & Thompson and W. Toogood supply 13 for 9d.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. WANTED, AGENTS IN ALL TOWNS FOR

THE CHAMPAGNE OF NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

SPARKLING, BRILLIANT, and EFFERVESCING.

Allows a Larger Profit to the Trade than any other Natural Mineral Water.

Testimonials from Royalty, and highly recommended by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession as the Finest Natural Mineral Water known.

GEROLSTEIN COMPANY. Offices—153 Cheapside, LONDON, E.C.

PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

MOST SUITABLE BASIS FOR QUININE AND OTHER MEDICATED WINES

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE MAKERS—

A. MILLAR & CO., Thomas Street, DUBLIN.

Sole Agents for London and District—H. J. ROYDANT & CO., 75 Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.

PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX

PATENTED.

Contains 25 % of Allen & Hanburys' Extract of Malt.

A NOVEL CONFECTION.

Delicious Flavour. Brilliant & Attractive Appearance.

SELLS AT SIGHT.

Vide Dr. Tanner's Report, and *The Chemist and Druggist*, April 20th.

1/- Bottles, 9/- per dozen; 1-lb. Bottles, 18/- per dozen; and in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles, 1/4 per lb.

HANDBILLS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR OF THE MANUFACTURER, [1]

JAS. PASCALL, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

"MYRTLE GROVE" TOBACCO

In 1-oz., 2-oz., and 4-oz. Packets, and ¼, ½, 1 lb. Tins only.

TADDY & CO., 45 Minories, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS.

SNUFF, TOBACCO, AND SEGAR MANUFACTURERS.

Write for List of Specialities.

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

GOODALL'S

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.

One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER

Delicious Blancmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE, B.P.

Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S GINGER-BEER POWDER.

Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

GOODALL'S BRUNSWICK BLACK.

For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 6d. and 1s. Bottles.

GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER.

A Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER.

For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 2s.

GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES.

Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In ½-pint, 1-pint and Quart Boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PROPRIETORS—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

PATENT MEDICINES AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be sent post free on application to

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

34

TO THE

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: COLEMAN, GEORGE'S, NORWICH.

St. George's, Middle St.
NORWICH,
December, 1887.

The Excise Authorities having created a difficulty as to the sale of Medicated Wine containing a certain percentage of alcohol, we obtained in January last, from the Inland Revenue Authorities, permission to sell our WINCARNIS,* or Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, **WITH QUININE,** without a Wine Licence, and many Chemists not holding a Wine Licence have sold considerable quantities. In order further to meet the requirements of the trade, we have introduced a Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, **NON**-Alcoholic, made from the juice of the Grape, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt. This also can be **SOLD WITHOUT A WINE LICENCE.** Your orders will oblige either direct or through the Wholesale Houses.

Yours obediently,

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED.

N.B.—The Wine is sold in Bottles, 2/9 and 4/6 each. Trade prices on application.

P.S.—Where the Magistrate's Certificate is not held we are willing to pay the **entire cost of a Retail Certificate** (the holder of which can sell any kind of Wines) if an **assorted order of 6 dozen** is sent us of any of our preparations. List on application. Our WINCARNIS,* or **Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine WITHOUT QUININE** commands a very large sale, and is recommended by over two thousand medical men who have sent us testimonials in its favour

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED,

ST. GEORGE'S, NORWICH,

AND 3 NEW LONDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

* WINCARNIS is a NEW NAME, registered to prevent fraudulent imitations.

AGENTS APPOINTED

FOR SALE OF

DR. ALLINSON'S NATURAL FOOD.

The MOST DELICIOUS and LEAST COSTLY, for

BABIES, CHILDREN (any age), INVALIDS, AND ADULTS.

The INVENTION of

DR. T. R. ALLINSON, L.R.C.P.,

The Eminent Hygienic Physician, and Authority on Health and Diet, and each Packet bears his Autograph.

This FOOD is not highly spiced, or chemically prepared, but

A PURE and NATURAL FOOD.

PACKETS, 1d., 3d., 6d., 1s. EACH.

Write for Samples and Prices to [1]

THE NATURAL FOOD COMPANY,

PETER TYRER, Proprietor,

South Street, Bermondsey, LONDON, S.E.

Cash Price—20s. for 12½ Gallons.

CASKS FREE.

School of Cookery, Crystal Palace, S.E.

January, 1883.

Mr. PETER TYRER,

Sir,—I have been using the "Borough" Ketchup, and am very pleased with it. Its flavour is excellent, both for all kinds of Savoury dishes and Soups; and I most certainly should advise every cook and housekeeper to use it, FOR I HAVE NEVER YET MET ITS EQUAL.

[2] MARIAN SMITHARD,

Lecturess on Cookery.

IT IS A FACT THAT THOSE WHO BUY FOR CASH

MANUFACTORY—70 Long Lane, Borough, LONDON, S.E. CHIEF SCOTCH AGENCY—West Nile St., GLASGOW.

PETER TYRER'S SAUCES

WORCESTER, READING, HARVIE, YORKSHIRE, AND "BOROUGH" KETCHUP,

SILVER MEDAL.

	Per gross.	Extra Quality.
1d. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels	5/3	6/3
" " ½-gross boxes	5/9	6/9
1d. Giant " dozen parcels	6/6	8/6
" " ½ gross boxes	7/-	9/-

	Per gross.	Extra Quality.
¼ Bottles, flat or round, reputed ½ pints	16/-	26/-
½ " " " pints	26/-	38/-
1 Pint Imperial, round stoppered bottles	52/-	62/-
12½-Gallon Casks (*casks free*) each	20/-	32/-

ROYAL CAFE SAUCE, a Rich Fruity & Exquisite Flavour.

Square Glass Stoppered Bottles, containing nearly ½ pint Imperial, 42/- per gross. Sample Bottles at 7/- per Gross.

"HAVING TESTED THE 'SPRING BLOSSOM' CEYLON TEA ALONG WITH OTHER LONDON HOUSES' PACKET TEA, I FIND YOURS CONSIDERABLY THE BEST."

The above is an extract from a letter received Jan. 25, 1892. (Original at our Office.)

Acknowledged the BEST VALUE in PACKET TEA on the Market.

We are open to appoint Agents where no represented.

'SPRING BLOSSOM" CEYLON TEA

is packed in Circular Air-tight Canisters and in Lead Packets to sell retail at 1/10, 2/-, 2/4, and 2/10 per lb. Tasting Samples and Terms post free; or set of four Specimen ¼-lb. Samples post free for 2/- in stamps. A full supply of printed advertising matter, in the form of Invoices and Handbills (printed with Customer's name and address), Price Cards, bold and effectively Coloured Posters, and most handsome Show Card, free of charge.

CAVE, JOHNSON & CO.

Wholesale Tea Blenders to the Trade only, 8 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"CAVE-JOHNSON," London. Blending Warehouses—1 Fenchurch Avenue and 47 Lime Street, E.C.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

TOWER TEA

HIGHEST AWARD, PARIS, 1889.

Analysis by the "LANCET," December 20th, 1890:—

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Howards & Sons

COCA WINE
Armbrecht, Nelson & Co.
French Hygienic Soc.
Mariani & Co.
Stephen Smith & Co. (Hall's)
Wilcox & Co. (Vin Mariani)

COCOA & CHOCLTE
Cadbury Bros. | Christy & Co
Root & Co. (Lim.)
Rowntree & Co.

COFFEE
Symington, T., & Co. (Coffee Essence)

COD-LIVER OIL
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Hill, A. S., & Son
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Smith, T. J.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Woolley, Sons & Co.

COLPSIBLE TUBES
Betts & Co.

COMP. MEDICINES
Allen & Hanburys
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Hooper, B., & Co. | Leo & Co.
Leo & Co.
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co.
Wyleys (Lim.)

CONCENT. LIQS.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.

CONFECTIONERY
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Gibson, R., & Sons
Guest, T., & Co.
Jackson, T.
Kerfoot, T. | Pascall, J
Lynch, T., & Co.
Southwell, C., & Co.
Warrick Brothers

CORKS
Travis, J., & Co.

CORN CURES
Paul, T.
Pattison, G.
Solport Bros.

COTTON WOOL
Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)
Robinson & Sons (Absorbent)
Sanger, J., & Sons
Seabury & Johnson [septics
Sedox, Absorbents, and Anti-

CRSHD LINSEED
Graham, W., & Co.
Mumford, S. G.

DENTIFRICES
Barclay & Sons (Lim.) (Kalodont)
Beecham, T.
Bronnley, H., & Co.
Jewsbury & Brown
Lakeman, J. J.
Quelch, H. C.
Stevens, P. A.
Sutton, O., & Co.
Thompson & Capper
Warrick Bros. | Wilson, A.
Woods, W. (Areca Nut)

DISINFECTANTS
Calvert, F. C., and Co.
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Government Sanitary Co.
Grindley & Co. (Lim.)
Jeyes' Fluid
National Chemical Co.
Sanitas Co.
Seabury & Johnson

DOG MEDICINES
Spratts Patent (Lim.)

DRUGGISTS' SUN.
Ayrton & Saunders
Bailey, M., & Co.
Barclay & Sons (Limited)
Beaulette Co.
Bush, H. W., & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Lim)
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hockin Wilson & Co.
Idris & Co.
Kay Bros. (Lim.)
Lynch & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Quelch, H. C.
Rankin, W., & Sons
Sanger & Sons
Schutze & Co.
Taylor, A. J., & Co.
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)
Tidman & Son
Toogood W.
Wood, Vincent
Young, J.

DRUG GRINDERS
Jordan & Co.

DRUG MILLS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

DRUMS
Berger, F.

EAU DE COLOGNE
Farina, J. M.
Martin, Maria (Nun)
Oscar, Moenich & Co.

ELECTRIC APPAR.
Darton, F., & Co.
Gent & Co.
Orme & Co.

EMBROCATION
Burn, H.
Day & Sons
Elliman, Sons & Co.

ENEMAS
Evans, Sons & Co.
Sanger & Son
Scriven, G.

ENGRAVERS
Barker, W., & Son
Corsan, J. R.

ESSENCES
Beckett, W. | Berger, F.
Boehm, F.
Bouiton, J., & Co.
Brathy & Hinchliffe (Lim.)
Burgoyne, Burhidges & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Cummock, J.
De Carle & Son
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hay, W.
Idris & Co.
May & Baker (Lim.)
Newhall & Mason
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Stevenson & Howell
Tyrer, P. (Anchovies)
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Woolley, Sons & Co.

ESSENTIAL OILS
Berger, F.
Boehm, F.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Clay, Dod & Co.
Cocking & Co. (Japan Pepper-
Cummock, J. mint)
Dodge & Olcott
Evans, Sons & Co.
Haller, G., & Co.
Hodgkinsons, Treacher & Clarke
Largen, G. W.
May & Baker (Lim.)
Poppelreuter, W.
Robert Frères
Sozio & Andrioli
Schlesinger, L.
Stevenson & Howell
Symes & Co.
Tomhavel Freres
Treatt, R. C.
Vogt, G., & Co.
Warrick Bros.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ETHER
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Son
May & Baker (Lim.)
Robbins, J., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EUCALYPTUS
Downie B. I. P. Co.
Drysdale, J. W. & Co.
Evans, Lescher, & Webb
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Vogt, G., & Co.

EXTRACTS, FLUID
Allen & Hanburys
Barber, G., & Co.
Burgoyne, Burhidges & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hooper, B., & Co.
Lloyd, T, Howard & Co.
Moss & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Vogt, G., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EXTRACT MEAT
Australian Meat Co.
Brand & Co.
Bush's Liquid Beef
Denaeyer's Peptone and Extract of Meat Co. (Lim.)
Idrie & Co. | Liebig Co.
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim)
Mason, G., & Co. (Lim.)
Pure Beef Co.
Wyeth, J., & Brother

FEEDING BOTTLE
Breffits, E., & Co. (Lim.)
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Thermo Safe)
Curling, G., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearn, E. A., & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Kilner Bros.
Lynch & Co.
Marriott, E., & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.
Maw, S. Son & Thompson
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)
Toogood, W.

FILTERING
Berkefeld Filter Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Ld.)
Mawson, Swan & Weddell
Silicated Carbon Filter Co.

FLESH GLOVES
Pattison, G.

FLY PAPERS
Tunbridge & Wright
Wilson, S.

FOOD (Infants' & Invalids')
Allen & Hanburys
Baelz, R., & Co.
Benger's Food
Brand & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Idris & Co.
King, F., & Co. (Lim.)
Liebig Co.
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.)
Nestlé, H.
Pure Beef Co.
Spiking & Co.

FORMULA
Brooks, T.

FRUIT JUICES
De Carle & Son

GINGER ALE
Hay, W. (Essence)
Mills, R. M., & Co.

GLYCERINE
Blyton Astley & Co. (Pastilles)
Boehm, F. | Fink & Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Lynch & Co.
Price's Candle Co.
Taylor, A. J., & Co.

GRANULAR PREP.
Bishop, A., & Sons
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Kerfoot, T.
Wright, Layman & Umney

GUM
Fink & Co. (Arabic, &c.)
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Levermore, Aug., & Co.
Taylor, A. J., & Co.

HAIR PREP.
Anglo-American Drug Co. (Lim.)
Chesebrough Mnfg. Co.
Edwards & Co.
Truefitt, H. P. (Lim.)

HERB BEER EXTS
Adams, B.
Newball & Mason
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Potter & Clarke

HERBALISTS
Newbnll & Mason
Potter & Clarke

HOMŒOPATHIC
Epps, J., & Co.
Keene & Ashwell
Leath & Ross
Thompson & Capper
Watson & Wates

HOSPITALS
London Homœopathic

HYPOPHOSPHITES
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Symes & Co.
Tyrer, Thomas, & Co.

INHALERS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Clarke's Inhaler
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Lynch & Co.
Maw, S., Son, & Thompson
Spirone, Co., The
Toogood, W.

INK [SEE MARKING INKS]
Bewley & Draper

INSECTICIDES
Keating, T.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Steiner & Co.

INSURANCE
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

KETCHUP
Tyrer, P.

KOLA
Armbrecht, Nelson & Co
Christy, T., & Co.

LANOLINE
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co

LARD
Ewen, J., & Sons

LIME JUICE
Idris & Co.

LINT
Haynes, G., & Co.
Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newsome, C.
Robinson & Sons
Seabury & Johnson

LIQUORICE
"Solazzi"

LITHIA
Fuerst Bros.

LOZENGES
Alleu & Hanburys
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Gibson R., & Sous (Manfrs.)
Hill & Son
Kerfoot, T. Pascall, J.
Ralmes & Co.
Warrick Bros.

MACHINERY
Bennett, Sons. & Shears
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Holroyd, J., & Co. (Lim.)
Leete, Edwards & Norman, Ld.
Melin, C. | Ohlsou, A.
Pontifex & Wood (Lim.)
Schilbeck, F. W.
Werner & Pfleiderer

MAGNESIA
Bush, W., Son & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Henry, T. & W. (Calcined)
Hill & Sons, A. S.
Kerfoot, T. (Citrate)
Washington Chemical Co.

MANICURE PREP.
Dr. Paul's

MALT EXTRCT, &c.
Allen & Hanburys
Baelz, R., & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Kepler's)
Drysdale & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Ralmes & Co.
Reade Bros. & Co. (Biscuits)
Wyleys & Co.

MARKING INKS
Barber G., & Co. (Crimson)
Bond, John (Crystal Palace) (Ink and Pencils)
Perry & Co. (Pencil)

MEDICATED PAPR
Richards, J. M.

MEDICINE CHSTS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary)
Day & Sons (Veterinary)

MENTHOL
A 1 Menthol Depot, A. W. Shirley, Proprietor.
Cocking & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Seabury & Johnson
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)
Tyrer, P.

MERCURIALS
Fuerst Brothers
Howards & Sons
May & Baker (Lim.)
Tyrer, Thomas, & Co.

METH. SPIRITS
Boord & Son
Burrough, J.
Harvey, J. & W., & Co
Jones & Co.
Philips, G., & Co
Smith, S., & Co.
Warren, A. & J.

METHYLENE
Robbins, J., & Co.

MICROSCOPES
Darton, F., & Co.
Newsholme, G. T. W (Slides)
Perken, Son & Rayment

MILK
Nestlé, H. (Condensed)

MIXING MCHNRY
Garnner, W.

MORPHIA
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

OILS, PAINTS, &c
Fox, W., & Sons

OINTMENT BASES
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chesebrough (Vaseline)
Grindlay & Co. (Petroleum Jelly)
Richardson, J., & Co.

OPTICIANS
Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Lancaster, J., & Son
Perken, Son & Rayment
Watson, W., & Sons

OTTO OF ROSE
Fuerst Bros.
Shipkoff & Co.
Treatt, R. C.

PATENT AGENTS
Horn & Son

PEPSINE, &c.
Armour & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chassaing & Co
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Newbery, F. & Sons (Ingluvin)
Stern, G. & G.
Warner & Co. (Ingluvin)
Wyleys (Lim.)

PEPPERMINT OIL
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Cocking & Co.
Stevenson & Howell

PEROX. OF HYDR.
Robbins & Co.

PATENT MEDCNS
Anglo-American Drug Co. (Lim.)
Atkinson & Barber (Infant Preserv)
Barclay & Sons (Lim.)
Beecham, T. (Pills)
Bro's Pure Drug Co. (Lim.)
Bow's, Dr., Liniment
Clarke's Blood Mixture
Edwards & Son
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Fenning's (Powders)
Globe Chemical Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Guy's Tonic
Hakka Cream (A. P. Bush & Co.)
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)
Hovenden & Sons
Kreat Halviva
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)
Mackenzie, Dr. (Catarrh Cure)
May, Roberts & Co.
Morison's Ointment
Newbery & Sons
Roberts & Co. (Foreign)
Sequah (Lim.)
Sutton, W., & Co.
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)
Vogeler, The Charles A., Co.
Wilcox & Co.
Wilson, A. (Bunter's Nervine)
Young, J.
Zirrizmah

PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bayley & Co.
Beaulette Co.
Blondeau & Cie.
Boehm, F.
Brooks, T (Solid Perfume)
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Bush, W., & Co.
Cavallier Frères
Chesebrough Mnufctring Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Ewen, J., & Sons
Farina, J. M.
Giraud Fils
Greensill, T. S. & Son
Hovenden & Sons
Mulhens, F.
Newbery & Sons (Berdoss)
Oftinger, E.
Pears' Soap
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Robe t Frères
Rosmarins Manufg. Co.
Sainsbury, S. (Lav. Water)
Schlesinger, L.
Shirley, A. W.
Sozio & Andrioli
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)
Tidman & Son
Tombarel Freres
Treatt, R. C.
Truefitt, H. P. (Lim.)
Warrick Brothers
West, T. (Okell's Mona)
Woolley, Sons & Co. (Powder

PETROLEUM
Allen & Hanburys
Barclay & Sons (Lim.)
Dee Oil Co. (Lim.)
Fuerst Bros. (Jelly)
Grindley & Co. (Jelly)
Hailer, G., & Co.
Hatrick & Co. (Ld.) (Lucilline)
Snowdon, Sons & Co. (Jelly)

PHARM. PREPS.
Allen & Hanburys
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Battley & Watts
Berger, F. | Boehm, F.
Boehringer, C. F., & Sonne
Boulton, J., & Co. (Lim.)
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co
Chassaing & Co
Delacre, Ch., & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Ferris & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Giles Schacht & Co.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Hooper, B., & Co.
Howards & Sons
Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co
Keith & Co. (Conc. Tincture
Kingsford & Co.
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
Largen, G. W.
Learmount, W. D. ("Neptulina")
May & Baker (Lim.
Moss, J., & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co. (Lim.
Potter & Clarke
Rankin & Borland
Richards, J. M.
Ricqles & Co. | Roberts & Co.
Smith & Sons
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Sutton, W., & Co.
Symes & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wride Bros.
Wyleys & Co.

PILL MACHINES
Niblett, G. W.
Pindar, J. W.
Toogood, W. (Coater)
Werner and Pfleiderer

PHOTOGRAPHIC
Barclay & Sons (Lim.)
Blackfriars Photographic Co.
Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Fallowfield, J.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Griffiths, W., & Co. (Lim.)
Houghton, G., & Sons
Howards & Son (Chemicals
Lancaster, J., & Son
Orme, J., & Co.
Perken, Son & Rayment
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Watson, W., & Sons
White, Alfred & Sons

POLISHING
Bradley & Bourdas (Albatum)
Easy and Co.
Fordham, W. B. & Sons (Lim.)
Oakey, John, and Sons
Pyn-ka Syndicate (Lim.)

PORCELAIN GOODS
Toogood, (E.c. Pots, regist.)

PLASTERS
Burroughs, Wellcome & (Menthol)
Evans, Sons and Co.
Johnson and Johnson
St. Dalmas, A.
Seabury and Johnson
Young, H.

PILLS (Coated, &c.)
Allen & Hanburys
Anderston Apothecaries' Hall
Beecham, Thomas
Eade's Gout Pills
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hill, A. S., & Son | Holloway's
Lloyd, T., Howard & Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Morison's
Newbery & Sons
Richardson, J., & Co.
Wand, S. (Pearl Coated)
Warner, W. R. & Co (Coated)
Wyleys & Co.

PODOPHYLLIN, &c.
Keith, B., and Co.
Smith, T. and H., and Co.

POULTRY FOOD
Spratt's Patent (Lim.)

PRINTING
Bowers Bros.
Corsan, J. R. (Glass)
Ford, Shapland and Co
Silverlock, H. | Townsend,

PUMILINE
Stern, G. and G.

QUININE SALTS
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Greeff, R. W., and Co.
Howards and Sons
Zimmermann A. & M.

RENNET
Clements, S. G., and Co.
Duncan, Flockhart and Co.
Greeff, R. W., and Co.
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.

RESPIRATORS
Newbery, F. & Sons
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)

SACCHARIN
Allen and Hanburys
Burroughs Bros.
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.

SCHOOLS, &c.
City School of Chemistry and Pharmacy (Lim.)
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London Homœopathic and Medical School
Manchester Col. of Pharmacy
Northern School of Pharmacy
Sheffield School of Pharmacy
South London School of Pharmacy (Lim.)
The School of Pharmacy
Westminster College

SALICIN
Macfarlan and Co.
Smith, T. and H., and Co.

SALICYLIC ACID
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Zimmermann, A. and M.

SALT
Stern, G. and G. (Papsalia)

SAUCES, PICKLES
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Mason, G., and Co. (Lim.)
Tyrer, P.

SEEDS—Potter & Clarke

SELTZOGENES
Bratby and Hinchliffe (Ld.)
British Syphon Co.
Evans, Sons and Co
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Lim.)
Geraut, E., & Co.
Lynch and Co.
May, Roberts and Co.
Thessler, E.

SHEEP DIP
Bigg, T.
Cooper & Nephews
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Hall, R., & Co.
Hatrick & Co. (Lim.)
Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co.
Staples Bros. & Co.

SHAVING
Hovenden & Sons (Euxesis)
Lloyd, Mrs. A. S. (Euxesis)

SHOP FITTERS
Bowling and Govier
Bygrave, J. and W.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Natall, E.
Potbs, H., and Co.
Treble, G., and Co.

SOAP
Ayrton and Saunders
Barclay and Sons (Lim.)
Bayley and Co.
Blondeau and Co. (Vinolia)
Bronnley, H., and Co
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Calvert, F. C., and Co.
Cook, E., and Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Ld.)
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Mulhens, F.
Pears' Soap
Price, Napoleon, & Co.
Stern, G. and G.
Wright, Layman & Umney

SPECTACLES
Botwright and Grey
Darton, F. and Co.
Perken, Son and Rayment

SPIRIT
Boord and Son
Burrough, J. (Pure & Mthyl.)
Harvey, J. and W., and Co.
Jones and Co. (Methyl.)
Lorenz, H.
Macnair, A., and Co.
Phillips and Co.
Smith, Stephen and Co.
Warren, A. & J.

SPONGES
Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz
Evans, Sons and Co
Peterson, M., and Co.

STAMPS (RUBBER)
Berkley, J.
Hickisson, J.
Pollard, A. W.

STARCH
Chancellor & Co. (Mack's Double)
Critchley (Gloss

STOPPERS
Austin and Co. (Sprinklers)
Barnett and Foster
Melin, C.
Stipendum Stopper Co.

STOVES
Clark, S., and Co. Lim.)

SUGAR
Fletcher, Fletcher and Stevenson
Gibson, R., and Sons
Sankey Sugar Co.

SUGAR OF MILK
Burroughs Bros.

SULFONAL
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co
Greeff, R. W., and Co.
May and Baker (Limited)

SURGICAL
Ayrton and Saunders
Bailey, W. H., and Son
Barclay and Sons (Limited)
Cocking, J. T.
Harrison, T. H.
Haseltine
Haywood, J. H.
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Lindsey & Sons
Maw, Son, & Thompson, S.
Powell & Barstow
Robinson and Sons
Quelch, H. C.
Schutze, F. and Co.
Sedox, Absorbents, and Antiseptics
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Limited)
Whitaker and Donisthorpe
Wood, Vincent

SYPHONS
Barnett and Foster
Bratby and Hinchliffe (Ld.)
British Syphon Co
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Lm.)
Geraut, E., & Co.
Idris and Co.
Kilner Bros.
Melin, C.
Schweppe, J., & Co.
Thessler, E.

SYRUPS
De Carle & Son
Fletcher, Fletcher (Liquers)
Idris and Co.

TABLETS
Blyton, Astley & Co. (Sulphur)
Corsan, J. R. (Saccharine)

TEA
Cave, Johnson and Co.
Gt. Tower St. Tea Co.
Walker and Dalrymple

TEETHING PADS
Marriott, E., & Co.

THERMOMETERS
Bailey, W. H., and Son
Barclay and Sons (Lim.)
Darton, F., and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Hicks, J. J.
Perken Son and Rayment

TOBACCO, CIGARS CIGARETTE
Singleton and Cole (Lim.)
Taddy and Co.

TOILET
Allen & Hanburys (Christma)
Balm of Bethesda
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Lanoline)
Dee Oil Co. (Lim.)
Hovenden & Sons
Quelch, H. C.
Rowland, A., and Sons
Truefitt, H. P. (Limited)

TOOTH PASTE
Anglo-American Drug Co (Lim.)
Beecham, T.
Jewsbury and Brown
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Sutton, O, and Co. (Block)
Wilson, A. (Bunter's)
Woods, M. (Areca)

TRADE MARKS
Fleuret, J. B.
Horn & Son

TRUSSES
Bailey, W. H., and Son
Evans, Sons & Co.
Haywood, J. H.
Lindsey & Sons
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Lim.)
Wood, V.

URETHANE
Howard and Sons

VACCINATION
Himes, Dr.
Vaccine Association (Lymph

VALUERS AND TRNSFR. AGNTS
Berdoe and Co.
Brett, F. J.
Crocker, G. B., & Co.
Orridge and Co.

VASELINE
Chesebrough Mannfctring Co.

VETERINARY
Bird & Storey | Day and Son
Day, Son and Hewitt
Elliman, Sons and Co
James, W. H. (Blisters)
Jeyes' Sanitary Compound
Lloyd, T., Howard & Co.
Rookledge, F. E.
Spratts (Dogs)
Walker, Troks and Co.
Webb, Fardon & Co.
Wyleys, Lim

VINOLIA (Superf'tt'd
Blondsan and Co.

WEED KILLER
Acme Chemical Co.
Boundary Chemical Co. (Lim
Butcher, W., & Son
Horticultural and Agricultural Chemical Co.
Reade Bros. & Co.

WHOLESALE AND EXPRT DRGGSTS
Allen and Hanburys
Barron, Harveys and Co.
Battley and Watts
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co.
Bush, W., and Co.
Bush, W. J., and Co.
Clay, Dod and Co.
Coward, G. F., & Co.
Delacre, Ch., & Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Evans, Lescher and Webb
Ferris and Co.
Fox, W., and Sons
Goodall, Backhouse and Co
Harker, Stagg and Morgan
Harrington, W. and Son (Ld.)
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Hewlett and Son
Hill, A. S., and Son
Hodgkinsons, Treacher and Co
Lofthouse and Saltmer
Lloyd, T., Howard and Co
Macfarlan, J. F., and Co.
Oldfield, Pattison and Co.
Potter and Clarke
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Woolley Jas., Sons and Co.
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Coleman & Co. (Meat & Malt)
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French Hygienic Socy (Coca)
Idris & Co.
Miller, A., & Co. (Orange)
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BIGG'S
SHEEP & LAMB DIPPING
COMPOSITION,

For Destruction of Ticks, Lice, &c., and Prevention of Fly,

IN USE OVER HALF A CENTURY.

Agents required throughout the United States, America.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO

LEICESTER HOUSE, GREAT DOVER STREET,

BOROUGH, LONDON, ENGLAND;

Or to FUERST BROTHERS & CO., 2 & 4 STONE STREET, NEW YORK.

The PERFECT
WEED KILLER

IS THE BEST KNOWN.
HAS THE LARGEST SALE.

USED AT KEW GARDENS.
ROYAL HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, &c.

Advertised and Recommended by all the leading Horticultural Papers.

MOST LIBERAL TRADE TERMS.
STRONG DRUMS PERMANENTLY LABELLED POISON.

Sole Manufacturers:
The Horticultural and Agricultural Chemical Co.
97 MILTON STREET, GLASGOW.

THE ONLY SAFE WEED KILLER
IS
READE BROTHERS'
HERBICIDE

WHICH IS COLOURED TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

Chemists should sell this, THE ONLY SAFE WEED KILLER.

IN 1, 2, 4, & 8 GALLON TINS AND IN 40 GALLON CASKS.

READE BROTHERS & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WOLVERHAMPTON.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR SHOW-CARDS and PAMPHLETS OF

THE "CLIMAX"

Large Discounts given to the Trade.

Small Stocks only need be kept, as we Pay Carriage on 5-Gallon orders.

WEED KILLER

Prepared Solely by

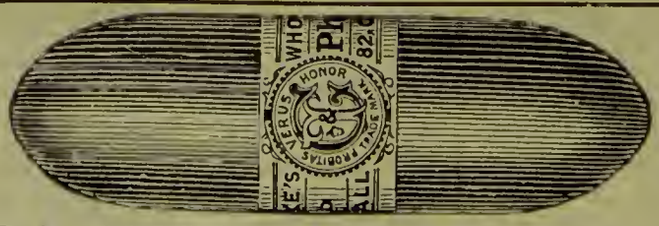
THE BOUNDARY CHEMICAL CO., LIM., 211 GREAT HOWARD ST., LIVERPOOL.

WALKER, TROKE & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

82 CITY ROAD,

LONDON, E.C.



SOLE MAKERS OF

GABRIEL & TROKE'S

CELATINE CAPSULED

HORSEBALLS

Alterative, Condition, Cordial, Cough, Diuretic, Fever, Physic, Worm, Quinine Tonic Balls (Registered 81,291).

QUOTATIONS & SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. SUTTON & CO.

76 CHISWELL STREET, late 10 Bow Churchyard, LONDON;

SOLE MAKERS OF THE

ORIGINAL BATEMAN'S DROPS & DAFFY'S ELIXIR.

Proprietary Medicines, Perfumery, Mineral Waters, Lozenges, Druggists' Sundries, and Miscellaneous Articles.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

WEED KILLER

SELLS WELL. PAYS WELL.

PUT UP WITH CHEMIST'S OWN NAME ON LABEL.

HANDBILLS SUPPLIED WITH NAME AND ADDRESS FREE.

1 and 2 Gallon Tins. 5 and 10 Gallon Drums.
40 Gallon Casks.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS AND PRICES TO

W. BUTCHER & SON,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BLACKHEATH, LONDON, S.E.

BATTLEY & WATTS,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUGGISTS, CRIPPLEGATE, LONDON.

EXTRACTS & LIQUID EXTRACTS A SPECIALITY.

LISTS SENT POST FREE ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD. PLEASE COMPARE PRICES.

TO THE WEED KILLER TRADE.

For destroying Weeds, Moss, &c., on Garden Walks, Carriage Drives, Roads, &c.

Special advantages which the sale of the "Acme" Weed Killer affords the Trade.

1. The "Acme" Weed Killer is used in the gardens and on the estates of the Gentry everywhere, and by Corporations and Burial Boards in Parks, Cemeteries, &c.
2. Our Retail Prices are such as will induce a ready sale, and we make no charge for 1 and 2 gallon tins.
3. We pay carriage on six 1-gall. tins, or on four 2-gall. tins, and on 10 galls. and upwards, drums and casks, to any Station or Port in Great Britain.
4. Drums and casks are charged at cost price. Full price allowed when returned.

Trade and Export Terms on application.

RETAIL PRICES.—In 1 and 2 gallon tins, 2/- per gallon (tins included); in 5-gallon drums, 1/6 per gallon 15, and 20 gallons, 1/4 per gallon; in 40-gallon casks, 1/2½ per gallon.

TESTIMONIALS received from Mr. HEAD, Crystal Palace; Mr. IRWIN LYNCH, Cambridge Botanic Gardens; and others

THE "ACME" WEED KILLER, FOR CHEAPNESS & EFFICIENCY, HAS WON FOR ITSELF A NAME FAR ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS—

THE ACME CHEMICAL CO., LIM., Tunbridge, Kent; & Carlton St., Bolton, Lancashire.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—London: BARCLAY & SONS, LIM., 95 Farringdon Street; EDWARDS & SON, Queen Victoria Street; BURGOYNE, BURBIDGE, CYRIAX & FARRIES, 16 Coleman Street; S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street; F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1 King Edward Street, Newgate Street. York: RAIMES & CO. Newcastle-on-Tyne: ISMAY & CO. Edinburgh: RAIMES, CLARK & CO. Glasgow: W. & R. HATRICK & CO., 152 Renfield Street

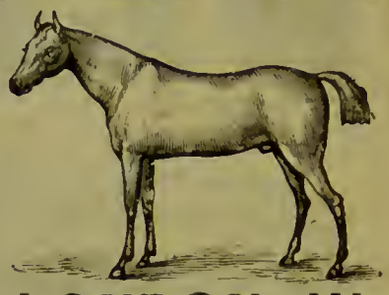
A VALUABLE AGENCY!!!

BIRD'S BOTANIC ESSENCE

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK).

THE CERTAIN CURE

For Curbs, Splints, Spavins, Strains in the Back Sinews, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Sore Throats, &c., in Horses.



As used in the Stables of the Royal Families, Nobility, the Leading Trainers, and largest Horse Owners throughout the World for over 60 years.

Obtains a large sale (and affords a handsome profit) wherever introduced. May be procured of all Wholesale Houses, or direct from Sole Proprietors—

BIRD & STOREY, 42 Castle Street East, Oxford Street, **LONDON, W.**

WILEY'S CHEMICAL ESSENCE

FOR

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

HANDBILLS, WITH NAME & ADDRESS, SUPPLIED GRATIS.

50 YEARS' UNBROKEN SUCCESS.

SOLE MAKER AND PROPRIETOR, FRANCIS E. ROOKLEDGE, CHEMIST, EASINGWOLD, YORK.

TO BE HAD OF USUAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

HORSE, CATTLE, & SHEEP MEDICINES.

The finest Pain-killer, Stimulant, and Tonic in the World.

For other Medicines see our Prospectus.

Cures like a charm Colic and Colds in Horses and Cattle.
Cures Scour in all Young Stock.
Instantly relieves Blown Cattle and Sheep.
For Debility, Chills, and Low Condition.
For weakness and Pain after Calving and Lambing.

For other Medicines see our Prospectus.

10/- per Half-Dozen, or 19/- per Dozen Bottles.

For Particulars apply **DAY & SONS, CREWE, CHESHIRE, ENGLAND.**

Largest Sale in the World. Established 1840. Liberal Discount to Foreign Buyers. Foreign Buying Agents Wanted.

THE NEW EMBROCATIVE BALM FOR HUMAN USE.

DAY'S OIL OF THE NIGHT

STIMULATING. STRENGTHENING. FRAGRANT.

For Sprains, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Cramp, Chest Colds, Chilblains, &c., and general Aches, Pains, and Soreness. 1/, 1½ and 2/9 per bottle.

DAY & SONS, CREWE, CHESHIRE.

PADBURY'S CELEBRATED

PIG POWDERS

Have, as a result of Fifty Years' thorough proving in varied climates, come to be universally recognised as

INFALLIBLE.

There are three distinct remedies—
1. For the DISTEMPER or MURRAIN, and for GENERALLY POOR CONDITION.
2. For WORMS.
3. For SCOURING or UNDUE LOOSENESS of THE BOWELS.

These are attractively packed in exact doses for various ages, with Counter Bills and Show Cards. They yield a handsome profit to the retailer, and may be had through any London or Provincial House, or from the Sole Proprietors—

WEBB, FARDON, & CO., Castle Street, BRISTOL,

Who will be pleased to answer all inquiries.

STAPLES' Patent FLUID NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP & CATTLE CLEANSER.

POISONOUS POWDER DIP

(Warranted to remain dry, and not discolour Packages).

WEED DESTROYER.

DISINFECTING FLUID & POWDER.

STAPLES' PATENT SHEEP-DIPPING APPARATUS.

Staples' Patent Dips have an established reputation, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE AND TESTIMONIALS.

STAPLES BROS. & CO., BRIGG, ENGLAND.

WILSON'S

PATENT

STICKY FLY PAPERS

ARE BEYOND ALL PRAISE.

From all Wholesale Houses, or direct from the Maker,

S. WILSON, FLY PAPER MANUFACTURER,

ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE.

PRICE 4/ PER GROSS. CARRIAGE PAID.

Shippers and Exporters, please apply for Special Terms

DAY, SON & HEWITT'S

NEVER FAILING HORSE, CATTLE & SHEEP MEDICINES.

THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

For Kicks, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Withers Swellings, Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Paining after Calving and Lambing, and is the remedy for Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 7s. per Bottle.

THE GASEODYNE,

Used as Laudanum for parturition in Mares, Cows, and Ewes, when there is great pain exhibited with feverish symptoms. Highly beneficial for Inflammatory Colic or Enteritis, and for severe forms of Diarrhœa.

Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.

For Fret, Colic, or Gripes in Horses. Hoven or Blown Sheep, and General Debility in Stock; of exceptional value for Colds, Chills, Scour, Diarrhœa, and weakly Lambs and Calves.

Price 1s. 9d. per Bottle. 20s. per doz.

THE RED DRENCH.

For Colds, Indigestion, Costiveness, Yellows, Surfeits, Loss of Cud, Pleurisy, Hide-bound, Red Water, &c. Admirably adapted for cleansing and checking feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes after a bad time of Calving or Lambing.

Price: for Cows, 13s. per doz.; for Ewes, 3s. 6d. per doz.

THE BRONCHOLINE.

For Husk or Hoose in Heifers, Calves, Sheep, and Lambs, also Tape-worms in Tegs. No parasite can exist in the windpipe or air-passages after the blood has been impregnated with this worm-destroying medicine.

Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

THE ORIGINAL STOCK-BREEDER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,

For Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Prices, £1 8s. 9d. and £2 16s. 6d.

THE ORIGINAL HORSE-KEEPER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,

For all ailments in Horses. Prices, £1 10s. and £2 17s. 6d.

ROYAL ANIMAL MEDICINE MANUFACTORY, 22 DORSET ST., LONDON, W.

Liberal Discount to Foreign Buyers. Trade Terms and full particulars on application.
Attractive Show-cards and Handbills sent with each order.

THE SALE OF

COOPER'S DIP

ADVANCES BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.

41 Coleman Street, London, E.C.
2nd February, 1892.

We have examined the books of Messrs. Wm. Cooper & Nephews, of Berkhamsted, and we certify that the sales of their Sheep Dipping Powder for the year ended 31st December, 1891, are in excess of those for the previous year by 1,140,170 Packets, or 890 tons 15 cwt. 17 lbs.

TURQUAND, YOUNGS, WEISE, BISHOP & CLARKE,
Accountants.

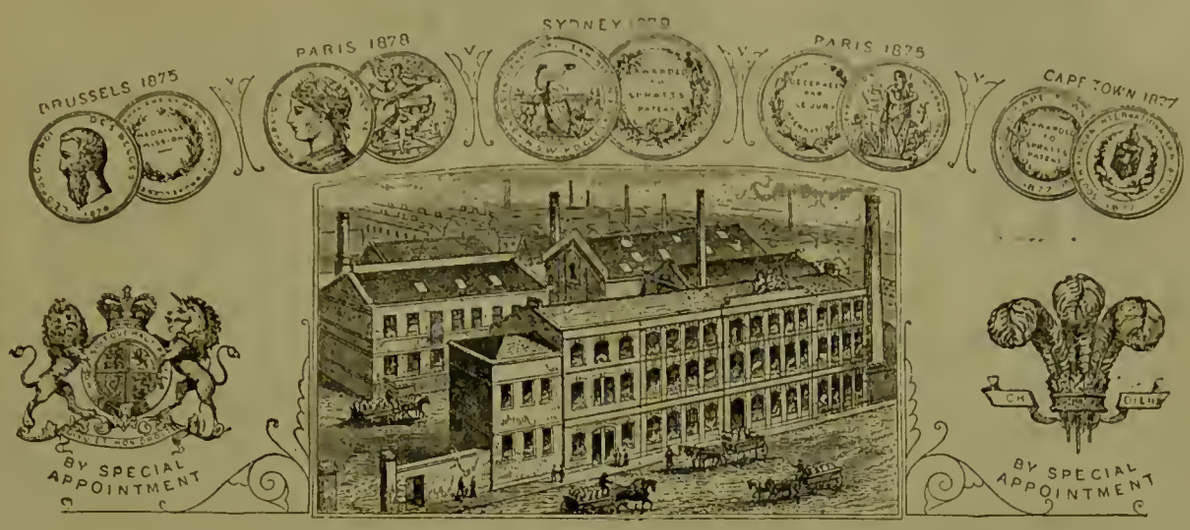
Farmers may be presumed to know what is best for their flocks.

THIS IS THEIR VERDICT.

ADDRESS:

CHEMICAL WORKS, BERKHAMSTED.

TELEPHONE NUMBER, 4688.



TELEGRAMS, "SPRATTS LONDON."

MEMO FROM

SPRATT'S PATENT LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS

Henry Street, BERMONDSEY ST. LONDON, S.E. 21st May, 1892.

Gentlemen,

You will find our medicines well worth your special attention, as they are always reliable, being made on scientific lines (no quackery). As a large section of the public now take a keen interest in Dogs, our goods lead to business for the other articles you sell.

We shall be happy to forward you a supply of our handy little pamphlets on canine diseases for distribution, also to quote terms,

Yours faithfully,

SPRATTS PATENT LIMITED.

A "STORES" CAUGHT!

Mr. JUSTICE STIRLING.—October 30, 1891.

KEATING *v.* KIBBLE & CO.

THE Defendants are Proprietors of large Stores at Deptford, and when asked for "Keating's Powder," sold by their shopmen an article not made by me. The Defendants denied that this was done with their knowledge, and this may be conceded, but it cost them over £40, although in this instance I pressed my Solicitors to be as considerate to them as possible. The Court ordered the Defendants to pay the whole costs of the action, and issued an injunction restraining them from offering for sale any preparation other than that prepared by Thomas Keating under the name of "Keating's Insect Powder."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

12 Bride Lane, London, E.C., *March* 15, 1892.

WHEREAS I have reason to believe that certain persons have sold to Customers Packets of what they represent to be KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which Powder has not been manufactured by me, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I shall institute Legal Proceedings against persons found to be improperly selling any but Keating's Insect Powder to customers asking for it, which action renders them liable to very heavy penalties.

THOMAS KEATING.

A CHEMIST.—HEAVY DAMAGES.

In the High Court of Justice—Chancery Division. Mr. JUSTICE NORTH—October 26, 1886.

KEATING *v.* POLL.

IT WAS ORDERED—

That the Defendant be perpetually restrained from stating or causing to be stated that Keating's Persian Insect Destroying Powder contains **any substance poisonous to animals or human beings,** or from making any statoment to the effect that such Powder is dangerous to animals or human beings.

IT WAS FURTHER ORDERED—

That the Defendant, William Sheppard Poll, do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of this action.

The Chemist and Druggist SUPPLEMENT

Businesses Wanted.
Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1892.

Partnerships.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist & Druggist."

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1846, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—**LONDON (East).**—Ready-money good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns, *from very profitable trade*, about £1,300 yearly; well-fitted shop and good stock; about £1,200 required.

2.—**LONDON SUBURB, W.**—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; capital position; returns nearly £625 yearly, *with first-rate profits*; shop well-fitted and good stock; Post-office attached; about £600 required.

3.—**LONDON, N.E.**—Good ready-money locality; Retail and Dispensing Business; returns about £500 yearly, increasing; well-fitted shop and good stock; large 9-roomed house; about £500 required.

4.—**LONDON (East).**—Death vacancy.—Retail and Prescribing Business of good class; returns about £8 per week; capable of being much increased; well-fitted shop and good stock.

5.—**LONDON, S.W.**—Very old-established well known Business; held by the vendor many years; receipts at present about £550 yearly; capable of being much increased; good house attached; vendor retiring, will accept valuation of stock and fixtures.

6.—**SOUTH WALES.**—Good market town; Retail and Family Business; returns £1,360 yearly, *with good profits*; held by same family many years; about £900 required; worth attention.

7.—**EASTERN COUNTIES.**—Good-class country town; well-established steadily increasing Business; returns at present at the rate of £1,400 yearly; good house and good garden attached; about £1,200 required.

8.—**SEASIDE (South).**—Season just commencing; Dispensing and Retail; very good class, returns £700 yearly; *profits good*; full prices; good house and warehouse, price, to an immediate purchaser, £540.

9.—**CROYDON.**—Dispensing and Retail; old-established Business; well-fitted shop and good stock; returns £600 yearly, *very good profits*; good dwelling-house, with garden and conservatory; price about £510.

10.—**CUMBERLAND.**—Mixed Business; old-established concern; returns between £1,600 and £1,800 yearly; well-fitted shop and good stock; value of stock and fixtures only required, £1,280.

11.—**HOME COUNTY.**—One hour distant from London; Mixed Business; wants attention to considerably extend it; returns £1,250, *good profits*; very good comfortable house; valuation terms can be arranged; about £900 probably.

12.—**HASTINGS.**—Dispensing and Prescribing Business; good-class; returns about £500; admits of much extension under energetic management; comfortable house; rent low, lease if wished; price £250.

13.—**MIDLANDS.**—Large town; Prescribing and Retail, with Dentistry; held in same family many years; returns £1,000 yearly, *with large profits*; well-fitted shop and good house, yard, and warehouse; rent very moderate; valuation of stock and fixtures only required.

14.—**KENT.**—Immediate disposal; Dispensing and Retail Business, situate in a rapidly improving residential district, near London; present returns £6 per week; vendor having another business in a distant part of the county desires to find an early purchaser; price to be arranged on liberal terms.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country. Particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especia attention of a London Agent.

NOTICE.—*Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale, suitable for Gentlemen with Small Capital. Full particulars on application.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & Co. Register Vacancies for Situations FREE OF CHARGE.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE.

TO Chemists and Druggists.—For sale, 4 elegant Dispensing Screens; 20 Nests of Druggists' Drawers with glass labels, crystal knobs; splendid Wall Case in Mahogany; 4 magnificent Druggists' Bent Counter Show Cases; Window Enclosures; a number of Carboys; only suitable for a first-class shop; to be sacrificed; also the entire Fittings of a first-class Chemist's Shop to be sold in one lot. Edwards & Fothergill, Old Haymarket, Liverpool.

FOR immediate disposal on account of expiration of lease.—The entire Fixtures, Fittings, and contents of a good-class and well-fitted Chemist's shop, comprising mahogany wall-case bent glass counter and other cases, plate-glass mirrors, counters, drawers, shelving, nearly 300 bottles with contents, window enclosure, 3 6-gallon swan-neck carboys, outside lamp, &c., &c. All wood-work in substantial mahogany. The whole, including a good stock of drugs and sundries, to be sold immediately for removal. X. Y. Z., c/o Mr. Bull, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 317 Lavender Hill.

CHEMIST'S AND DRUGGIST'S STOCK FOR DISPOSAL.

TO BE SOLD privately, the Stock-in-Trade of Henry Smith & Co., at 4 Wellington Street, Batley (cost price £107 11s.); also a small stock of Groceries, and also the Trade Utensils and Trade Fixtures; inspection on premises on and after Monday, May 23, tenders marked "Tender" must be received by me by 4 o'clock, Friday, May 27; no tender necessarily accepted.

E. E. DEANE, Official Receiver,
Bank Chambers, Batley

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS position for a good Drug Store; shop and basement, 18 Railway Approach, London Bridge. Apply to Fletcher Jones, Esq., 9 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.

BRIGHTON.—To Chemists and Druggists.—Business premises to be Let, in one of the principal business thoroughfares; the premises comprise 7 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms, shop, and usual domestic offices; private entrance to house; rent £90. Further particulars from Spencer & Maguire, 128 Queen's Road, Brighton. Kindly state requirements.

TO CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS.—To be Let, in Cable Street St. George's-in-the-East, a large Block of Buildings, suitable for a warehouse or factory, about 50 ft. square, with a floor space of 17,500 superficial feet; there are manager's residence mess-room, and foreman's residence, and about 8,000 superficial feet of land available for further buildings; rent on lease £300 per annum. Further particulars of Mr. J. C. Collier, Agency Offices, Godalming.

SHOPS. Waterloo Park Estate, Brondesbury, Kilburn; rent £70; price £800 (£600 could remain at 5 per cent.); now being erected, will be ready by Midsummer; plate-glass fronts to suit requirements; house fitted with all modern improvements; grand corner reserved for Chemist; offer excellent opportunities to open good business, or Branch, being centre of a good residential neighbourhood. To view, apply direct to Mr. Brown, Builder, 1a Callcott Road, Waterloo Park, Kilburn.

F. J. BRETT,

VALUER, LEICESTER,

60 St. Stephen's Road.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

NO CHARGE TO BUYERS.

STOCKTAKING UNNECESSARY.—Stocktaking is always dreaded by Chemists, and with a competent Valuer is not necessary.

F. J. BRETT is prepared to estimate or to value entire stocks as they stand with little or no inconvenience to ordinary business, and has repeatedly done so with entire satisfaction to those adopting this mode.

STOCKS AND FIXTURES BOUGHT FOR CASH.

KENT. Returns £400; good-class Retail; in excellent position of popular watering-place; well situated for "cutting" trade.

CUMBERLAND.—Mixed Drug, Wines and Spirits, &c.; returns £1,600; at valuation of stock and fixtures, about £1,200.

MIDLANDS.—Dispensing and Light Retail; suburb of large town; noble corner shop, handsomely fitted; returns about £800; price £750, about the value of stock and fixtures.

YORKS.—Death vacancy; returns, until death, £600; good medium Retail and Prescribing; price about £350.

SUFFOLK.—Good-class country Retail; very profitable; returns £500; rent nominal; price £350.

MESSRS. BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS & VALUERS,

30 JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.

Established 1870.

VALUATIONS and TRANSFERS conducted in any part of the United Kingdom. Over twenty years' practical experience.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS

KENT.—Old-established Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns nearly £2,000; net profit £600; large, elegantly fitted shop, well stocked; large house; good garden; price £1,650.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Good-class Retail Dispensing and Prescribing Business in large village; returns £600; rent only £28, good house; shop well-fitted and stocked; price £400.

SURREY. Medium size town.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £600; net profit over £250; good house with garden, price £450, or offer; can be increased.

ISLE OF THANET (Kent).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, in excellent position; returns £1,000, with scope for improvement; terms, valuation, about £750; personally inspected.

SOUTH-WEST OF ENGLAND.—Good-class Retail Dispensing and Agricultural trade; returns £1,000; net profit £350; large shop, good house with garden; price £600.

DERBYSHIRE.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £750; net profit £300; good house, excellent position; price £575; well-fitted corner shop; good stock; personally inspected.

SOUTH COAST.—Fashionable resort.—Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £700; net profit about £300; low rent; large shop, good house; central position; price £550, or offer.

SOMERSET.—Unopposed good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £500; well-fitted shop, well stocked; excellent house, and large garden; price £450 or offer.

LONDON, N.W.—Retail and Dispensing Business, occupying an exceptionally good position in a marketing thoroughfare; returns £950, net profit £300; price £700, part can remain.

LONDON, S.W.—Retail and Dispensing Business; in present hands 27 years; returns £750; net profit about £300; good house, large garden, greenhouse; price £550, part can remain.

LONDON, S.E.—Retail and Prescribing trade; returns £450 under manager; low rent; unopposed; well-fitted shop, good house; price £175; good opportunity for beginner.

Particulars of the above and others sent free on application.

Messrs. Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

SMALL Business, in a fashionable town; capable of great increase, well-fitted shop, good house; not much opposition; price about £200, part can remain. A. C., Mr. Ingham, Upper Tooting, S.W.

FOR Disposal, an old-established Retail and Dispensing Business; no opposition; a fine opportunity; long lease; low rent; small premium, and stock at valuation. For particulars, apply after 12 A.M., 166 North End Road, West Kensington.

DRUG Business.—To be disposed of, in consequence of proprietor's death, an old-established Business in a good thoroughfare, south end; easy terms. Apply, by letter, to Jay, 1 William Henry Street, Liverpool.

WAPPING, E., near London Docks.—For immediate disposal, through death, a small Retail Chemist's; old-established; could be greatly increased, or would suit a surgeon; low rent, all at £75. 38 Great Hermitage Street, Wapping, E.

MANCHESTER.—For sale, a select Retail and Dispensing Business in Manchester, near to Victoria University; returns over £600 per annum, full prices, under management. For particulars address, Mr. Hobley, 26 Lister Street, O. on M. Manchester.

IN one of the leading towns in the West of England.—A first-class Light Retail, Prescribing Business, with Wines and Spirits; returns have averaged £1,900 for last 3 years; handsomely fitted; good stock; large house. Address, N. M., 62 Crescent Road, Reading.

Messrs. CROCKER & CO.

Trade Valuers, Transfer Agents, and Accountants,

15 WALBROOK, E.C.

INLAND WATERING-PLACE.—Light Retail and Dispensing; returns approach £800, at good profits; price £750; good residence and handsome pharmacy.

MIDLANDS.—General Country Retail and Dispensing; unopposed; returns £500; rent £17; price £350; plenty of scope for improvement.

HANTS.—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; returns £450; price £300; valuable agency attached.

SURREY.—Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £800; price £650; good house; handsome pharmacy, agency pays rent.

STAFFS.—Country Retail and Dispensing; under management of an assistant returns £750; price £300; worth attention; rent £20.

LONDON, W.—Good Dispensing Trade, with excellent sale of own proprietaries; returns £350; price £800; moderate rent.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS on the South Coast; returns exceed £10,000 yearly, at a net profit of 10 per cent.; capital required, £3,500.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS A SPECIALITY. TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued.

BIRMINGHAM.—Retail and Prescribing; returns between £500 and £600, and capable of considerable increase; as no patents and profitless articles are sold, the profit is beyond the average; price £300. F. J. Brett, Valuer, 60 St. Stephen's Road, Leicester.

£650.—Handsome pharmacy, main road, fashionable suburb; large premises; good opening for Major man with capital, accustomed to first-class trade. Address, with reference, 33/17, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

NORFOLK.—Through sudden death of Proprietor.—Genuine Retail Business; good chance for pushing man; returns £300, but can easily be increased; to be sold at valuation of stock and fixtures. Apply for particulars, Smith & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 44, 46, and 48 Magdalen Street, Norwich.

STAFFS.—Genuine unopposed Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing, in a rising neighbourhood; bold plate-glass fronted shop; main thoroughfare; satisfactory reasons for disposal; rent £17; returns £500, increasing; price £350 to an immediate purchaser. "Pharmacist," c/o Wyleys (Limited), Coventry.

FOR immediate disposal, owing to having taken larger business, a profitable Light Retail, in one of the principal thoroughfares out of Manchester; fast increasing district; present returns £5 weekly; good stock, well fitted; price £210. Address, "Genuine," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£225.—Nice residential suburb, London, N.—Large corner house, garden; rent on lease only £40, worth £50, let off £42, well fitted and stocked; cost £250; returns about £300; capable of much increase; cause of sale owner obliged to leave London. Particulars of S. I., Diogleside, Drummond Road, Bournemouth.

LONDON, N.W.—In main road, doing £600 to £700 per year; good profits; £320 or bargain required; part may remain; an excellent opportunity for young man commencing, as part of house may be relet; copy 1,200 new prescriptions per year. Apply, 54 19, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£360.—An old-established Business for immediate disposal, in a market town within easy reach of town; returns £650, scope for increasing, as it is carried on under management; large house, with good garden; further details on application. "Lauri," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON, W.—A Branch Business, in a middle-class neighbourhood, doing a Light Retail and Prescribing trade, and returning £12 weekly, must be sold at once, owner having sold his larger business and leaving London; price £350 from immediate purchaser. "Branch," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SOUTH Coast.—For immediate disposal, small Suburban Business; established 8 years; proprietor leaving the trade, good opening for Dentistry; the premises for Sale (optional), half the purchase-money for which can remain on mortgage; leasehold; ground-rent £4. "Chemist," 4 Lower Clarence Terrace, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on Sea.

GUERNSEY, Channel Islands.—Market town; old-established Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business in a thickly-populated neighbourhood; returns £400; convenient house, good store-room; rental £38; price to an immediate purchaser £250; ill-health only cause of disposal; particulars on application. J., 10 Vowler Street, Walworth, London, S.E.

ROCHDALE, LANCASHIRE.—To be sold, by private treaty, an old-established Business of a high-class Chemist and Druggist; best thoroughfare in town; shop capitally fitted up; excellent dwelling-house attached. For further particulars apply, W. Shepherd & Co., Auctioneers, Valuers, &c., Crown Chambers, 36 Yorkshire Street Rochdale.

IN busy Midland town, leading thoroughfare.—Modern Pharmacy; well stocked; recently refitted, returns over £600, under management, as branch; capable of great development; good house, garden, large warehouse; exceptional opportunity for a pushing man; price £450. Apply, "Kismet," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO THE UNQUALIFIED.—To be sold, a Business at the Seaside, near London, where the trade consists almost entirely of Sundries and Proprietaries; the amount of drugs sold is so small in proportion that the sale of poisons might be discontinued without making any appreciable difference in the receipts; net profits £400; price £800. Address, "Chemist," Mr. Josephs, Shop-fitter, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, E.C.

£500.—Genuine Mixed Business, in manufacturing district; good fixtures, and well stocked; turnover £1,000, and increasing; thorough investigation to bona-fide applicants; rent and taxes about £50; convenient house; this is a chance rarely offered; no agents. Particulars, "Cetaceum," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON.—Busy main road; thickly populated neighbourhood; old-established Retail and Prescribing, with several good specialities and nucleus of Dentistry, which could be largely increased; 11 years' lease at £60; large well-fitted shop, good house (9 rooms), private entrance; price £250, part could remain. A. B., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

GENUINE Retail Drug Business for sale; established 20 years ago by present proprietor, who is retiring from retail; long lease, as lock-up shop, or with house; 10 minutes from London Bridge, Surrey side; thickly populated; very brisk ready-money drug trade, with two or three good proprietary lines. Address, "Practical Chemist," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AN old-established Family Retail and Dispensing Business in Nottinghamshire, with Gilbey's Agency; population nearly 2,000; no opposition within six miles; nearly full prices; returns £800; drugs £550, Gilbey £250; good opening for Dentistry; rent £28; good house, garden stable, &c.; price £400; owner taking larger business. "Chemicus," 2, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£250 (part might remain), London.—S.E.—A small Branch, principally Prescribing, own specialties, and small Retail; very profitable and all ready money; nucleus of Dentistry, which could be largely increased; 11 years' lease at £60; large, well fitted shop, exceptionally well stocked; busy thoroughfare; good house (9 rooms), private entrance. "Vitos," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, EC.

LONDON, S.W.—Good-class ready-money Business in main thoroughfare; old established corner shop, well fitted and stocked; no opposition; good prices obtained; average sales £550; net profits £200; rent £70; exceptionally valuable lease of nearly 30 years; good house (9 rooms) with private entrance; price, all included, £650; every investigation invited. Address, "Geoline," c/o Wright, Layman & Umney, 50 Southwark Street, S.E.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

WANTED, Country Business doing £1,000 and over, or a Partaership with view to succession. Reply, D., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, to purchase a Chemist's Dispensing Business within one mile (West preferred) of Oxford Circus. Send price and full details to H., c/o J. Banks-Pittman, Solicitor, Basing House, 17 & 18 Basinghall Street, E.C.

WANTED, genuine Business (Scotland preferred), which will bear thorough investigation; or working Partaership, with view to, succession. Address, "Drugs," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED in a healthy neighbourhood within 30 miles of London, an improving Business, or one that has been neglected; references exchanged. Address, "Chemicus," c/o Mr. H. Hayden, 34 Gloucester Villas, Glyn Road Homerton, London.

ADVERTISER is desirous of purchasing a Light Retail and Prescribing business, returning from £400 to £700; town or country; cash ready. Offers and full particulars addressed to J. W., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED to purchase, a small Chemist's Business; suburbs or easy distance from London; price about £150; neglected Branch not objected to if rent is moderate. Send full particulars (in confidence) to "MILOR," c/o 33 Godwin Road, Forest Gate, E.

WANTED, in or near London, a reliable Business, Wholesale or Retail, into which advertiser is prepared to place cash so as to secure a semi-active partnership; fullest investigations will be required. State particulars to S. H., 14 Vaughan Street, Llanelly.

WANTED, in good part of London or large country town (over 25,000 inhabitants), a Chemist's Business; one neglected or run down not objected to; returning from £500 to £1,000. Particulars and price required to E. R. C., 13 Avenue Road, Scarborough.

WANTED to Purchase, at once, a good Country Business, returning about £800 to £1,000 a year; advertiser has just sold his London Business, and is very desirous of meeting with a reliable concern in nice country town. Send full particulars, in confidence, to M. A. P., 63 Great Portland Street, London, W.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

WANTED, Assistant, about 23, in Dispensing and General Suburban business. State age, height, salary required, and enclose carte, to E. Tebbutt, 316 High Road, Kilburn, N.W.

A COMPETENT Junior (outdoors) required by The Central Drug Company (Limited), Newcastle, Staffordshire. Apply, with usual particulars as to salary required, when at liberty, and enclose photo if convenient, which will be returned.

WANTED, an Assistant at once (indoors), about 23; good Dispenser and thoroughly competent; permanency. Apply at once, giving full particulars to save correspondence, and enclosing carte, to H. Whitmore Baker, Dispensing Chemist, Spring Gardens, Buxton.

EARLY in June, Junior Assistant (indoors); accustomed to Prescribing and Dispensing and General Country Retail; one only kept; good references indispensable. State age, height, salary required, and usual particulars, with recent photo (to be returned), to A. Worts, Chemist, Harwich, Essex.

IMMEDIATELY.—Junior (indoors) for large Dispensing establishment, W; closed Sundays and Bank Holidays; one having experience in brisk cash business preferred. Apply, enclosing carte (if convenient), with all the usual particulars, to H., Messrs. Hodgkinson & Co., 101 White Cross Street, E.C.

JUNIOR, immediate; active, obliging, and good salesman; comfortable home; no Sunday work. Coles, Reading.

MINOR; about 25; salary £60 (indoors); must have good references. Apply, J. Hallan, 26 Fitzclarence Street, Liverpool.

QUALIFIED Assistants wanted. Please apply, in first instance, to A., c/o Evans, Sons & Co., Wholesale Chemists, Liverpool.

WANTED, in a slightly Mixed business, an outdoor Junior. State usual particulars to E. Davis, Chemist, Newport, Mon.

BY June 10, Junior Assistant, for good-class Country business. State age and usual particulars to E. H. Dyer, Pharmacist, Honiton.

A YOUNG man as Indoor Assistant wanted in an old-established open Surgery. Address, H. H., 64 Great Portland Street, London, W.

MANAGER; qualified; succession may be had by a man proving his competency. Full particulars to "Alpha," 399 Harrow Road, W.

AN experienced, gentlemanly Assistant; qualified. Enclose photo and particulars to A. H. Briggs, Apothecaries' Hall, Colquitt Street, Liverpool.

ASSISTANT in good-class Country business; good Dispenser and counterman; Wesleyan and abstainer preferred. A. Upson, 35 High Street, Maidenhead.

ASSISTANT; in or outdoors; accustomed to Country trade. Apply, stating age, experience, references, and salary required, to Weddell, 105 High Street, Colchester.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.—Wanted, a competent Invoice Clerk and Bookkeeper; must know the business. Applications, in writing, to J. Brooks, 42 Shude Hill, Manchester.

QUALIFIED Assistant, for a business in small country town; engagement for short term only. Apply, W. J. R., Hearon, Squire & Francis, 38 Southwark Street, S.E.

MANAGER, qualified, with a view to purchase, or sell at once; good opening for beginner. Address, "West Midlands," c/o Clements & Co., Lewin's Mead, Bristol.

WANTED, a qualified or registered Chemist to manage a branch; in or outdoors. Apply stating age, salary, experience, and reference, to J. Day, Chemist, Savile Town, Dewsbury.

WANTED, two respectable young men, about 18 to 20, used to Laboratory work for a factory. Apply to C. D. A., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED a Senior and Junior Assistant; former must be qualified to act as Manager during absence of Principal. Apply (personally if possible) to Vincent, Chemist, Walham Green.

AN Assistant, about 21 years of age, accustomed to a Country business. State full particulars as to age, salary, experience, with reference, to H. Barton, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. Ives, Hunts.

MESSRS. HEATH & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 114 Ebury Street, S.W., require an Assistant. Apply, by letter, stating age, salary, &c.; a knowledge of Homœopathic Pharmacy not needful.

ABOUT the middle of June, to manage a Branch; hours moderate; no Sunday duty. Send references and usual particulars, stating salary, outdoors Mr. Bain, 118 Robson Street, Liverpool.

WANTED, a quick and accurate Dispenser at a high-class Stores, Midlands; aged about 25. Send full particulars, height, and salary required (outdoors), D. D., Messrs. Wyley's, Coventry.

AN Assistant (indoors), qualified preferred, for a light Retail business; aged about 25. State age, height, salary required, and usual particulars, with photo (to be returned), to H. Thompson, Chemist, Bedford.

JUNIOR or Improver (indoors), accustomed to a Mixed Country Retail business. Apply, stating salary required, and enclosing carte, to Arthur Carlton, Chemist and Druggist, 18 Long Causeway, Peterborough.

EDWIN HALL, Weston-Super-Mare, requires a qualified Assistant as Senior, indoors. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and full particulars as to experience, and enclose carte, which will be returned.

WANTED, for July 1 or sooner, in Hamburgh, a good English and French Correspondent for a Chemical Work and Wholesale Drug business. Address, 3 1/60, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, for the beginning of June, Junior or Improver for Light Retail Dispensing business in the Midlands. Apply, with usual particulars, T., c/o Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Hanover Street, Liverpool.

MANAGER (outdoors) for Branch business; well up to General business; aged about 25 years. Please send full particulars, and carte-de-visite if convenient, to G. Woolley, Chemist, Leicester. State when disengaged.

TRAVELLER for Wholesale Manufacturing Drug house to work the North of England and Scotland; first-class connection essential. Apply, in confidence, No. 35,24, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IMPROVER or Turnover, for manufacturing village in the West Riding; plenty of time for reading; state age, references, and terms; enclose photo, to be returned. Address, 53,4, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, by the end of the month, a qualified Assistant for a first-class Retail and Dispensing establishment; 3 kept; a comfortable home for a suitable man. Apply, with usual particulars, to Messrs. Shrubsole & Son, City Pharmacy, Town Hall Square, Chester.

WANTED, a bright, active man as Traveller for a large house; must have first-class references and connection amongst Manufacturing Chemists in the United Kingdom; one accustomed to sell therapeutics preferred. Reply, stating references, experience, and salary, to "Extract," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.C.

EXPERIENCED Junior Assistant, not under 21, required the middle of June; indoors; single-handed; accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing; good personal character indispensable. Apply, with references and photo (to be returned), stating age, height, and salary required, to R. Hayton Davis, Pharmacist, High Harrogate.

ABOUT second week in June, trustworthy and reliable Assistant; willingness and ability to work more a consideration than height; one afternoon and one evening allowed off each week; Sunday duty nominal. State when disengaged, salary (indoors), &c., S. Smith, New Swindon.

WANTED, for abroad, an Assistant, aged about 27, with some knowledge of Surgical Instruments and Druggists' Sundries; a 3 years' engagement and passage paid. Apply, by letter, stating terms required and particulars of reference, to L., 14 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.

A QUALIFIED Assistant (indoors); aged 23 or 24; accustomed to Country business; small town; hours 8 to 8; close Thursdays at 4; Saturdays 8 to 10; no Sunday duty. Apply, giving usual particulars, and enclose carte, to Ballard & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Faringdon, Berks.

FRANCE, BIARRITZ.—At once, a good English Assistant, well up in his business; in application please state age, salary required, where last employed, experience, whether qualified, and length of engagement desired. Apply by letter to London Dispensary, Place St. Eugénie 19, Biarritz.

AT ONCE, Junior (indoors); about 21; good-class Country business, seaside; time for study and assistance given for Minor; no Sunday duty; state age, height, salary, and usual particulars, enclosing photo (to be returned). F. O., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

JUNIOR; 6 years' experience; good reference. J. Pratt, Brook Villa, Glossop.

JUNIOR (19); 3½ years' experience; disengaged. John, 2 Lakefield Street, Llanally.

JUNIOR; 7½ years' experience. "Beta," 27 Adelaide Road, Kensington, Liverpool.

ASSISTANT; aged 22½; disengaged June 14. Stratton, 35 High Street, Maidenhead.

HALF-TIME Situation; 9 years' experience. J., 57 Barnsdale Road, St. Peter's Park, W.

LOCUM-TENENS; aged 25; disengaged "Extractor," 2 Horton Street, Lewisham, S.E.

LOCUM-TENENS; 35; qualified; abstainer; disengaged. "Minor," 8 Castle Street East, W.

TEMPORARY; qualified; highest references; experienced. Hemens, Huttoa, Weston-super-Mare.

ASSISTANT; Wholesale or Retail (23); 7½ years' experience. Clapham, Cranswick, Hull.

AS Junior; unqualified; good stockkeeper. Address, G., 11 Wycliffe Grove, Lavendar Hill, S.W.

LOCUM-TENENS; aged 40; experienced. "Qualified," 51 Waterloo Road, Smethwick, Birmingham.

IMPROVER; aged 21; indoors; 4 years' experience; good references. Rosemont, Harbledown, Canterbury.

JUNIOR (temporary); 7 years' experience; disengaged. "Opus," 26 Victoria Road, Kilburn, London.

PART-TIME: experienced; near Wills' preferred. "Statim," 52 Ashmore Road, Paddington, W.

ASSISTANT (26); married; good prescriber, tooth extractor. "Chemicus," 50 Nelson Road, Hastings.

JUNIOR; 19; 5 years' experience; London preferred; disengaged "Stabilitas," Princes Buildings, Bath.

LOCUM or Assistant (qualified); disengaged; low terms. B. C., 45 Adolphus Street, Deptford, London.

TEMPORARY Manager or Senior; qualified; good references "Locum," Trinity Square, Llandudno.

JUNIOR; London or Brighton; 20½; height 5 ft. 7 in.; 5 years' experience. Comrie, Lorne Villa, Crieff.

LOCUM-TENENS or Manager, by a qualified Chemist and Surgeon Dentist. Sealy, East Lynne, Llandudno.

ASSISTANT (22), Minor, with good experience; disengaged. "Chemicus" Harpley, Swaffham, Norfolk.

LOCUM-TENENS or Branch Manager: Family or Agricultural business: registered. 58 English Street, Hull.

IMPROVER, tall, passed Preliminary, desires situation; Edinburgh preferred; references Padley, Chemist, Woolar.

LOCUM-TENENS; day, week, or more; town or country. J. C. Newcombe, 81 Berkely Road, Bishopston, Bristol.

OUTDOORS; first-class London experience, 6 years; aged 22, height 5 ft. 10 in. "Salicin," 274 Seven Sisters Road.

MANAGER or Senior; qualified; good prescriber; outdoors; good references. "Minor," 37 High Street, Leamington.

ASSISTANT; qualified; Lancashire preferred; 24; abstainer; references. "Minor" 20 Grimshaw Street, Darwen.

AS Manager, with view to succession in a good business. R., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT; unqualified (24); good experience and references; outdoors. S. B., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Junior Assistant; aged 20; outdoors; 3½ years' experience in good-class business; Veatnor, Torquay, Eastbourne, Hastings, Le Regis, Folkestone, or Ilfracombe preferred. Address, M. C., c/o Townley, Pharmacist, Keswick.

A BONUS of 50 per cent. on first year's salary will be paid immediately on acceptance of a suitable and permanent situation to any gentleman securing same to the advertiser, who is used to travel, and is known in the South and West of England; testimonials; in reply, state nature of business required and terms; no commission unless accepted. B989, Messrs. Deacon's, Leadenhall St., E.C.

ASSISTANT, or Surgeon's Dispenser; in or out doors; 12 years' experience. Dove, 17 Dagmar Terrace, Essex Road, N.

EVENING Engagement; medical student; first L.R.C.P. and first M.R.C.S.; London, S., S.E., S.W. B., Guy's Hospital.

ASSISTANT; Minor qualification; aged 22; Part-time or Surgeon's Dispenser. "Chemist," 10 Water Street, Chorley, Lancs.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist, F.C.S.; aged 24; suitable engagement. "Science," c/o Mr. Foster, Belmont Road, Liverpool.

AS Surgeon's Dispenser; 4 years' London experience; London preferred; disengaged. Whitehead, 15 Nettleton Road, Gloucester.

EARLY in June.—As Dispenser or Counterman; 12 years' London; cash business preferred. Address, "Chemicus," 1 Stanley Street, Southsea.

IMPROVER; good-class business; 18 months' good-class experience; aged 18; disengaged. J. B., c/o Warrick Brothers, 18 Old Swan Lane, E.C.

ASSISTANT; wholesale and retail; experienced; aged 25; tall. "Euonymin," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Dispenser to Surgeon in or near London; highest references. Apply, "Phloridin," Office of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Assistant, in good house; Scotch; qualified; good experience; tall; 22. 47/15, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED; 24; as outdoor Assistant or Branch Manager; permanency; disengaged Whitsun. W., 19 Judan Place, Walham Green, S.W.

ASSISTANT; outdoors; qualified, aged 24; country; desirous of gaining experience in dispensing. W. B., Fern Cottage, Calstor, Lincolnshire.

LOCUM-TENENS; town or country; aged 36; or open to accept position as Manager. Apply for vacant dates, "Sen.," 9 Alexandra Road, Ipswich.

ASSISTANT; Prescribes, Extracts; steady, married; 3 years present situation; permanency; unqualified. Kitchen, 4 Woodland View, Arboretum Avenue, Lincoln.

IMMEDIATE.—As Assistant or to manage branch in Mixed business or Family Retail; permanent; aged 37; married. M., 22 Beaconsfield Street, Wigginton Road, York.

QUALIFIED, experienced, and competent Chemist (ex-Manager and Buyer for a large Drug Store) requires re-engagement; highest references; aged 30. F., 138 Holloway Road, N.

MANAGER or Assistant, with good knowledge of Veterinary practice and preparations; married; qualified. "Chemist," Park Terrace, Bolton-le-Sands, Lancashire.

MANAGER, or otherwise; permanency; qualified; over 20 years' good experience; success as Branch Manager. W. S. Jones, Springfield House, Rhiwderin, Newport, Mon.

EXPERIENCED Dispenser will give afternoons or evenings; object, to keep hand in at first-class dispensing previous to examination; highest references. "Juvenis," 28 Maitland Park Villas, N.W.

AS Branch Manager or Assistant: accustomed to Dispensing, Mixed, or Shipping business, and used to Colliery districts; 19 years' experience. "Chemicus," 53 Richard Street, Cathays, Cardiff.

ASSISTANT; 5 years' management in last situation: prescriber, dispenser, tooth-extractor (own instruments); unqualified; married; aged 28; height 5 ft. 7 in.; good references. Mollard, 23 Long Lane, E.C.

A GENTLEMANLY youth, aged 20, of quiet habits, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Chemist's establishment to learn the business. Address, "Silex," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PRACTICAL Advertisement Writer and Manager (28), late with large London firm, desires re-engagement; good correspondent, and used to every style of work. W. T., c/o C. Mitchell & Co., 12 and 13 Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR Sale, an excellent Sanitary Invention, greatly needed; comfortable, cheap, easily manufactured, simple; profits enormous. For particulars, address, J. P. Biergaard, Stockholmsgade 9, Copenhagen, Denmark.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS AND PROPRIETARIES.

AN old-established and highly connected firm (pharmacy) in Switzerland, railway centre, is desirous of taking Agencies in above lines. Address, P. K. 110, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

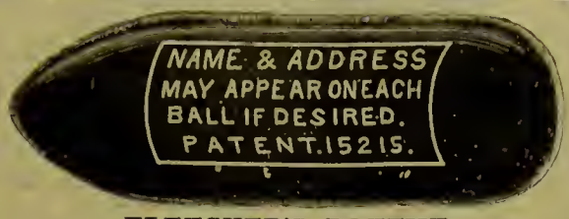
TO CONTINENTAL MERCHANTS.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED Agent in Berlin, who has been working that market for ten years, in Drugs, Chemicals, Dyewoods, Oils, and other foreign produce, is open to take up the agency for Berlin, for a firm in England (if possible, a German house), who are specialists in Crude Iodine, Dyewoods, or China Galls. Advertiser wishes to represent no other than a really-first-class house, obtaining its goods first-hand; he can give the very best references, and possesses excellent business relations. Letters to be addressed to "Berlin," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE DURAPLASTIC COATED HORSE BALL.

Elegant Veterinary Pharmacy.



Elegant Veterinary Pharmacy.

FLETCHER'S PATENT.

No. 4.—**Alterative Balls**, 2/ per doz. Per gross

℞ Aloes Barb.	.. ..	1½ dram	20/
Antim. Tart.	.. ..	1 dram	
Saponis ..	.. ..	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.			

No. 22.—**Anodyne Balls**, 4/6 per doz

℞ Pulv. Opii	.. ..	1 dram	45
Chlorat. Hydrat.	..	1 dram	
Ammon. Carb.	.. ..	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.			

No. 5.—**Astringent Balls**, 2/ per doz.

℞ Ext. Catechu	.. ..	1 dram	20/
Pulv Cinnamomi	..	1 dram	
Mass. Commun Q.S.			

No. 12.—**Condition Balls**, 2/ per doz.

℞ Aloes Barb.	.. ..	1½ dram	20/
Antim. Tart.	.. ..	½ dram	
Potass. Nit.	.. ..	½ dram	
Antim. Sulph.	.. ..	1 dram	
Pulv. Resinæ	.. ..	½ dram	
„ Pip. Cayenne	..	1 scruple	
„ Gentian.	.. ..	1 dram	
Sapo. Mollis	.. ..	1 dram	
Theriaceæ, Q.S.			

No. 23.—**Condition Balls**, 2/ per doz

Formula as No. 12. Aloes omitted. 20/

No. 6.—**Cordial Balls**, 2/ per doz.

℞ Pulv. Zingib.	.. ..	3 drams	20/
„ Gentian.	.. ..	3 drams	
Theriaceæ, Q.S.			

No. 7.—**Cough Balls**, 2/ per doz.

℞ Aloes Barb.	.. ..	1 dram	20/
Pulv. Digitalis	.. ..	½ dram	
Potass. Nit	.. ..	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.			

No. 16.—**Cough Balls**, 2/ per doz

℞ Ext. Belladon.	.. ..	½ dram	20/
Aloes Barb.	.. ..	1 dram	
Potass. Nit.	.. ..	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.			

No. 17.—**Cough Balls**, 2/ per doz.

℞ Ext. Belladon.	.. ..	½ dram	20/
Camphoræ	.. ..	½ dram	
Pulv. Digitalis	.. ..	½ dram	
Potass. Nit.	.. ..	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.			

No. 21.—**Cough Balls (Chlorodyne)** 3/3 per doz.

℞ Chlorodynum	.. ..	2 drams	33/
Ext. Belladonnæ	..	½ dram	
Camphoræ	.. ..	½ dram	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.			

Maidenhead.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to say that the Duraplastic Ball supplied to me by your firm answer all the advantages claimed for them.

I am, yours faithfully,
J. F. SIMPSON, F.R.C.V.S.

Grantham Veterinary Infirmary.

I have much pleasure in certifying that I have used Wyleys & Co.'s Patent Duraplastic Horse Balls for some considerable time I have found them universally efficacious pleasant to administer, quick in action, and in every way preferable to the old-fashioned paper-covered bolus of our forefathers.

BEN. H. RUSSELL, F.R.C.V.S.

Stratford-on-Avon.

Sirs,—I can testify to the thorough therapeutic action of your patent Duraplastic Balls, and I prefer them to the old-fashioned balls on account of their easiness to deliver to the patient, and also of their remaining of the proper consistency, which I consider most beneficial.

I am, Sirs, yours truly,
JNO. JAS. CROWHURST, M.R.C.V.S.L.

Hertford Street, Coventry.

Dear Sirs,—I think the Duraplastic Horse Balls a very good invention. They save no end of trouble, and are always clean, keep well, and act satisfactorily. The Physic Balls I find very reliable. You asked me some time ago about some Physic Balls, and as I have not had occasion to blame any I have used for non-acting, I thought I would just mention the fact.

Yours faithfully,
WM. DALE, M.R.C.V.S.

From T. Blakeway & Son,
Veterinary Surgeons, Stourbridge.

Dear Sirs,—We should be obliged if you would kindly forward us at your earliest convenience five gross of your Patent Duraplastic Physic Balls. The coating of these balls we consider a very elegant preparation, and from its smoothness, coupled with the shape in which the balls themselves are made up, we find them particularly easy of administration, and the chances of their being coughed back are reduced to a minimum.

Faithfully yours,
JAMES BLAKEWAY.

West Bromwich.

Gentlemen—I have been using your Duraplastic Horse Balls for several months, and am very pleased with them. I find that to a single-handed practitioner they are invaluable.

Yours truly,
HARVEY COLLETT, M.R.C.V.S.

No. 8.—**Diuretic Balls.** 1/9 doz. Per gross.

℞ Pulv. Resin.	.. ..	2½ drams	18/
Potass. Nit.	.. ..	2½ drams	
Sapo. Q.S.			

9.—**Fever Balls.** 2/ doz.

℞ Antim. Tart.	.. ..	½ dram	20/
Camphoræ	.. ..	½ dram	
Potass. Nit.	.. ..	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.			

No 1.—**Physic Balls.** 2/ doz.

Aloes Barb.	.. ..	4 drams	20/

No. 2—**Physic Balls.** 2/6 doz.

Aloes Barb.	.. ..	5 drams	25/

No. 3—**Physic Balls.** 2/9 doz.

Aloes Barb.	.. ..	6 drams	27

No. 18.—**Physic Balls.** 3/ doz.

Aloes Barb.	.. ..	7 drams	30/

No. 19—**Physic Balls.** 3/6 doz.

Aloes Barb.	.. ..	8 drams	36/

No. 15.—**Stimulating Balls.** 2/ doz.

℞ Ammon. Carb.	.. ..	2 drams	20/
Aloes Barb.	.. ..	1 dram	
Pulv. Gentian.	.. ..	2 drams	
„ Zingib.	.. ..	1 dram	
Camphoræ	.. ..	½ dram	
Theriaceæ, Q.S			

No. 24.—**Stimulating Balls.** 2/ doz.

Formula as No 15. Aloes omitted 20/

No. 10.—**Tonic Balls.** 2/ doz.

℞ Ferri Sulph. Pur.	..	1½ dram	20/
Pulv. Zingib.	.. ..	1½ dram	
Ext. Gentian.	.. ..	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.			

No. 11.—**Tonic Balls.** 1/9 doz.

℞ Cupri Sulph.	.. ..	1 dram	18/
Pulv. Zingib.	.. ..	1 dram	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.			

No. 20—**Tonic Balls (Quinine).** 2/9 doz.

℞ Quinine Sulph	.. ..	1 scr.	27/
Ferri Sulph. Pur.	..	1½ dram	
Pulv. Zingib.	.. ..	1½ dram	
Ext. Gentian.	.. ..	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.			

No. 13.—**Worm Balls.** 2/6 doz.

℞ Calomel	.. .. ..	2 scr.	25/
Aloes Barb.	.. ..	3 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.			

No. 14—**Worm Balls.** 5/ doz.

℞ Aloes Barb.	.. ..	2 drams	50/
Ferri Sulph.	.. ..	2 drams	
Antim. Tart.	.. ..	2 drams	
Ol. Filicis Maris	..	1 dram	
Syrup. Q.S.			

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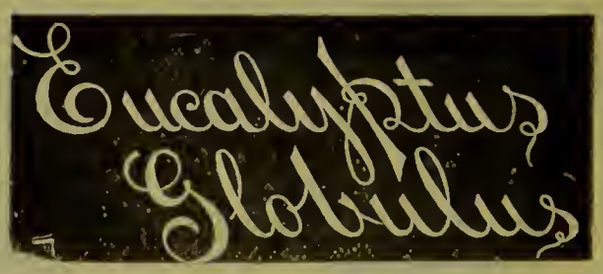

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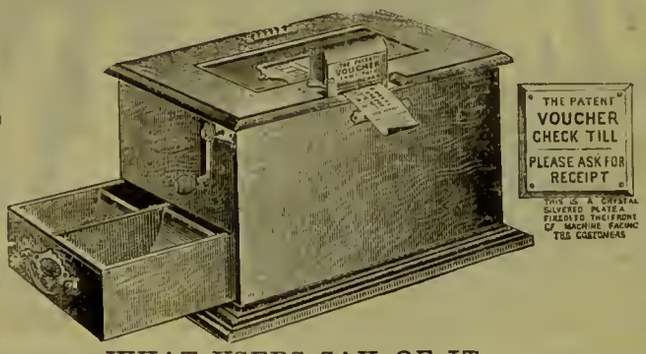

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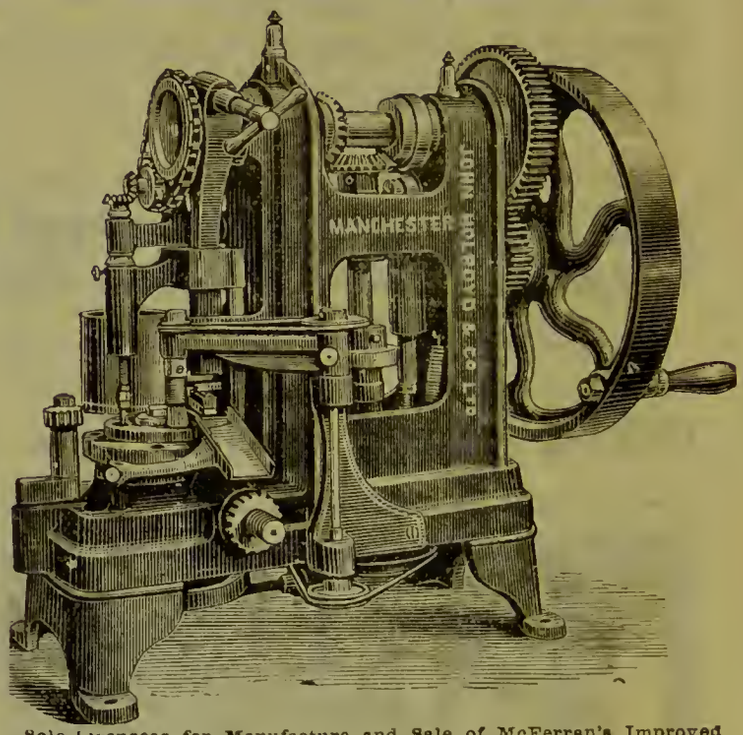

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Coca Malaga	36/0	„ ...	48/0 „
Coca Port	36/0	„ ...	48/0 „
Coca Sherry	36/0	„ ...	48/0 „
Coca Champagne ...	46/6	*Quarts* ...	56/0 „
„ „ ...	26/6	*Pints* ...	33/0 „
Coca Wine Extract	31/6	*Bottles* ...	42/0 „
„ „	49/6	„ ...	66/0 „
Coca Lozenges ...	13/6	*Box* ...	18/0 „
„ ...	22/6	*Tin* ...	30/0 „

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AND THE VITALISING CONSTITUENT—Phosphorus: the whole combined in the form of a Syrup with a **SLIGHTLY ALKALINE REACTION.**

IT DIFFERS IN ITS EFFECTS FROM ALL ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS, and it possesses the important properties of being pleasant to the taste, easily borne by the stomach, and harmless under prolonged use.

IT HAS GAINED A WIDE REPUTATION, particularly in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs. It has also been employed with much success in various nervous and debilitating diseases.

ITS CURATIVE POWER is largely attributable to its stimulant, tonic, and nutritive properties, by means of which the energy of the system is recruited.

ITS ACTION IS PROMPT; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, it promotes assimilation, and it enters directly into the circulation with the food products.

The prescribed dose produces a feeling of buoyancy, and removes depression and melancholy; *hence the preparation is of great value in the treatment of mental and nervous affections.* From the fact also that it exerts a double tonic influence, and induces a healthy flow of the secretions, its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases.

NOTICE—CAUTION.

The success of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites has tempted certain persons to offer imitations of it for sale. Mr. Fellows, who has examined samples of several of these, FINDS THAT NO TWO OF THEM ARE IDENTICAL, and that all of them differ from the original in composition, in freedom from acid reaction, in susceptibility to the effects of oxygen when exposed to light or heat, IN THE PROPERTY OF RETAINING THE STRYCHNINE IN SOLUTION, and in the medicinal effects.

As these cheap and inefficient substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of the genuine preparation, physicians are earnestly requested, when prescribing the Syrup, to write "Syr. Hypophos. FELLOWS."

As a further precaution, it is advisable that the Syrup should be ordered in the original bottles (4/- or 7/-): the distinguishing marks which the bottles (and the wrappers surrounding them) bear can then be examined, and the genuineness—or otherwise—of the contents thereby proved.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

CAPSULED "McK. & R." PILLS.

McKesson & Robbins : Originated 1870 : New York.

WHY SHOULD THE "McK. & R." PILLS BE PRESCRIBED?

1. Because they are prepared from materials of the highest quality only.
2. Because they are made according to the B.P. or other Standard Authorities, and therefore all the combinations are well tried and of recognised value.
3. Because they are taken pleasantly—being tasteless—and readily, being ovoid in form.
4. Because they are not subjected at any stage of preparation to the injurious action of heat.
5. Because the coating of *pure transparent gelatine* preserves the contents from oxidation.
6. Because they are always soluble, and the contents soft and quickly disintegrated.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL CAPSULED PILLS.

Aloes, all the B.P. combinations ..... 5 gr.
Aloes, Dilute (Dr. Hall Dinner Pill) ..... 4 gr.
Aloes Barb. | Pulv. Ext. Glycyrrh.
Saponis Pulv. | Theriaca, āā ..... 1 gr.
Aloes and Nux Vomica—
Aloes Soc. ..... 1½ gr. | Ext. Nucis Vom. .... ½ gr.
Aloin ..... 1/10, ¼, ½, 1 gr.
Aloin, various combinations.
Anti-Dyspepsia (Fothergill)—
Strychninæ ..... 1/16 gr. | Pulv. Ipecac. ..... 2-3 gr.
Pulv. Piper Nig. ..... 1½ gr. | Ext. Gent. ..... 1 gr.
Arsenious Acid ..... 1-20, 1-50 gr.
Asafœtida, U.S. and B.P. ..... 5 gr.
Atropine ..... 1-100, 1-300 gr.
Blue Pill, B.P. ..... 1, 2, 3, 5 gr.
Blue Pill, with Colocynth and Hyoscyam. ..... 5 gr.
Calcium Sulphide ..... 1-10, 1-4, 1-2, 1 gr.
Calomel, Colocyn., and Hyosc. ..... 5 gr.
Calomel Co., B.P. ..... 5 gr.
Camphor and Hyoscyam ..... 2 gr.
Camphoræ. | Ext. Hyoscy., āā ..... 1 gr.
Cannabis Indica ..... 1-4, 1-2 gr.
Cascara Sagrada ..... 3 gr.
Cathartic Comp., U.S.P.
Ext. Jalap ..... 1 gr. | Hyd. Subchlor. ..... 1 gr.
Ext. Coloc. Co. .... 1 1-3 gr. | Gamboge ..... 1-4 gr.
N.B.—The ready solubility of the "McK. & R." Pills is readily proved by taking a dose of these.
Colocynth Comp., B.P. ..... 4, 5 gr.
Colocynth, other combinations.
Copaiba Compound—
Cubebæ Pulv. ..... 2 gr. | Mass. Copaib. ..... 1 gr.
Ferri Sulph. Exsic. .. 1-2 gr. | Tereb. Venet. .... 1 1-2 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate ..... 1-30, 1-20, 1-10 gr.
Croton Oil ..... 1-2 gr.
Diuretic—
Ext. Buchu, Potass. Nitrat. ..... 1 gr.
Scillæ Pulv. ..... 1-2 gr.
Emmenagogue—
Ferr. Sulph. Exsic. ..... 1 1-2 gr.
Thus, American ..... 1 1-2 gr.
Aloes Socot. ..... 1-2 gr.
Ergotin ..... 3 gr.
N.B.—Each Pill = 30 gr. ergot or 30 ms. fl. extract. This form is more reliable and uniform in effect and more agreeable than the liquid preparations.
Euonymin ..... 2, 3 gr.
Iodoform and Iodoform with Iron ..... 1 gr.
Ipecac. ..... 1-4, 5 gr.
Ipecac. Co. ..... 5 gr.
Ipecac. and Squill, B.P ..... 5 gr.
Iron Pill, B.P. Add. ..... 3, 5 gr.
Iron Arseniate ..... 1-8 gr.
Iron reduced by Hydrogen (Quevenne) ..... 1, 4 gr.
Iron and Quinine Citrate ..... 2 gr.
Laxative, Vegetable—
Res. Podoph. | Ext. Coloc. Co. ..... 1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscy. | Jalapæ
Ext. Tarax, āā ..... 1-4 gr. | Res. Leptand. āā .... 1-2 gr.
Ol. Menth. Pip.
Mercury, Biniodide ..... 1-16 gr.
Mercury, Proto-iodide ..... 1-20, 1-16, 1-8, 1-4 gr.
N.B.—Made from the absolutely pure *yellow* impalpable powder, free from mercury and from biniodide.
So-called "green" proto-iodide contains uncombined mercury.
Mercury with Chalk ..... 1 gr.
Morphine Muriate ..... 1-8, 1-4 gr.
Nitro-Glycerine ..... 1-200, 1-100, 1-50 gr.
Opium ..... 1 gr.
Opium and Camphor ..... 1 gr.
Opii Pulv. ..... 1 gr. | Camphoræ ..... 2 gr.
Pepsin, Pure ..... 1 gr.
Phosphorus ..... 1-100, 1-50, 1-30 gr.
N.B.—In no kind of Pill are the advantages of the "McK. & R." method better exemplified or more in request. No other brand of Phosphorus Pills is equally reliable for the administration of the unoxidised medicament.
Phosphorus and Iron—
Phosphor. Pur. .... 1-50 gr. | Ferr. Redact. ..... 2 gr.
Phosphorus, Iron, and Quinine—
Phosphor. Pur. .... 1-100 gr. | Ferri Carb. ..... 1 gr.
Quininæ Sulph. ..... 1 gr.
Phosphorus and Nux Vomica—
Phosphor. Pur. ..... 1-50 gr. | Ext. Nucis Vom. .... 1-4 gr.
Phosphorus and Quinine—
Phosphor. Pur. ..... 1-50 gr. | Quininæ Sulph. ..... 1 gr.
Phosphorus and Valerianate of Zinc—
Phosphor. Pur. ..... 1-50 gr. | Zinci Valer. ..... 1 gr.
Picrotoxin ..... 1-80 gr.
Podophyllin ..... 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 gr.
Quinine, Bisulphate ..... 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr.
Quinine, Sulphate ..... 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr.
Quinine Co. (Anti-Malarial).
Largely prescribed in America with excellent results.
Rhubarb Comp., B.P. ..... 5 gr.
Rhubarb with Blue Pill ..... 5 gr.
Salicylic Acid ..... 2, 5 gr.
Soap Comp., B.P. ..... 5 gr.
Squill Comp., B.P. ..... 5 gr.
Strophanthus ..... 1-20, 1-4 gr.
Strychnine ..... 1-50 gr.
Tonic Laxative (Fothergill)—
Quininæ Sulph. .... 2-3 gr. | Ferri Redact.
Strychn. ..... 1-30 gr. | Ext. Bellad., āā ..... 1-4 gr.
Valerianates, Iron, Quinine, and Zinc.
Warburg's Tincture and the same without Aloes.
Each Pill = 1 fl. drm. of the Tincture.
Zinc Phosphide ..... 1-4, 1-2 gr.
Zinc Valerianate ..... 1 gr.

Special Combinations of 3,000 or more Pills made and Capsuled to order for Hospitals, &c., at Special Quotations.

London Agency:—Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.
ALSO SUPPLIED BY
MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.;
MESSRS. GRIMWADE, RIDLEY & CO., 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

A WORD TO THE WISE!

PALATINOIDS offer advantages not possessed in toto by any other form of medication in the market. The drug is enclosed without excipient, disintegrating material, or antoxidising agents—the medicinal action of the drug is thus ensured. Perfectly free from nauseous odour and taste. Can be swallowed by the worst pill-takers with ease. "Elegant, efficient, and exact."

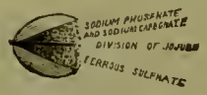
BI-PALATINOIDS are far superior to the unsatisfactory Blaud's Pills upon the market. Free from the inert oxysalts. Form absolutely pure Ferrous Carbonate, Phosphate, and Arseniate. The most scientific method for administering the Ferrous Salts yet invented. Chemists will do well to think over these advantages! Introduce them to the notice of your local medical men. They bear a good margin of profit, and will keep good in any climate and for any length of time.

'PALATINOID' & 'BI-PALATINOID'

"PALATINOID" OPENED.

"BI-PALATINOID" (FERROUS CARBONATE)

"BI-PALATINOID" (FERROUS PHOSPHATE)



Before immersion in water. After three minutes' immersion in water at normal temperature of stomach.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO., LTD., 14 WORSHIP STREET, E.C.

A NON-TOXIC ANTISEPTIC FOR BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

LISTERINE.

NON-TOXIC, NON-IRRITANT, NON-ESCHAROTIC—ABSOLUTELY SAFE, AGREEABLE, AND CONVENIENT.

FORMULA.—LISTERINE is the essential antiseptic constituent of Thyme, Eucalyptus, Baptisia, Gaultheria and Mentha Arvensis, in combination. Each fluid drachm also contains two grains of refined and purified Benzo-boracic Acid.

DOSE.—Internally: One teaspoonful three or more times a day (as indicated), either full strength, or diluted, as necessary for varied conditions.

LISTERINE is a well-proven antiseptic agent—an antizymotic—especially useful in the management of catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane, adapted to internal use and to make and maintain surgical cleanliness—asepsis—in the treatment of all parts of the human body, whether by spray, injection, irrigation, atomization, inhalation, or simple local application, and therefore characterized by its particular adaptability to the field of

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE—INDIVIDUAL PROPHYLAXIS.

LISTERINE destroys promptly all odours emanating from diseased gums and teeth. It is a perfect tooth and mouth wash, Indispensable for the Dental Toilet.

DISEASES OF THE URIC ACID DIATHESIS. Lambert's Lithiated Hydrangea. **RENAL ALTERATIVE—ANTI-LITHIC.**

FORMULA.—Each fluid drachm of "LITHIATED HYDRANGEA" represents thirty grains of FRESH HYDRANGEA, and three grains of CHEMICALLY PURE Benzo-Salicylate of Lithia. Prepared by our improved process of osmosis. It is INVARIABLY of DEFINITE and UNIFORM therapeutic strength, and hence can be depended upon in clinical practice.

DOSE.—One or two teaspoonfuls four times a day (preferably between meals).

Close Clinical observation has caused LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA to be regarded by physicians generally as a very valuable Kidney Alterative and Anti-lithic agent in the treatment of

Urinary Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Cystitis. Diabetes, Hæmaturia, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and Vesical Irritations generally.

REALIZING that in many of the diseases in which LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA has been found to possess great therapeutic value it is of the highest importance that suitable diet be employed. We have had prepared for the convenience of physicians

DIETETIC NOTES,

suggesting the articles of food to be allowed or prohibited in several of these diseases. A book of these Dietetic Notes, each note perforated and convenient for the physician to detach and distribute to patients, supplied, upon request, together with literature fully descriptive of LISTERINE and LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.,

British Agents for the Products of LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO., St. Louis, U.S.

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Improved Products.

GLYCERINUM PEPTICUM (FAIRCHILD).

This Glycerine extract of the peptic ferment possesses every requisite of a concentrated solution of pepsin. It is highly active, uniform and stable, devoid of objectionable odour or taste, is freely miscible without precipitation or cloudiness with all proper menstrua or media, is notably free from all disagreeable qualities and characteristics of peptone solutions. It contains no alcohol or antiseptics other than glycerine of the purest quality.

Twelve minims will be found equivalent in activity to one grain of the best pure pepsin in a dry form that is to be found in the market. It will be found, upon comparative test, of much greater strength than any fluid preparation of pepsin known.

It mixes freely, without precipitation or cloudiness, with all clear liquids with which pepsin is or should be employed.

Pharmacists will appreciate the facility with which the usual fluid preparations of pepsin may, by means of the Glycerinum Pepticum, be quickly and economically prepared, as there is no loss by filtration. It is agreeable to take, and may be mixed with pure water, wine, or any of the usual vehicles.

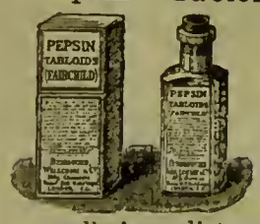
Glycerinum Pepticum supplied to the Trade in 4-oz. bottles, at 22s. per doz.

PEPSIN (FAIRCHILD).

This is absolutely free from any extraneous substance whatever. One grain of Pepsin (Fairchild) in *Scales* or *Powder* will digest 1,000 grains of albumen. By experience and constant experiment we have steadily improved this product, and now present the peptic ferment in a state of marvellous activity.

Pepsin (Fairchild) is supplied in the form of *scales for making solutions* and general manufacturing purposes, in powder for dispensing, and *Tabloids* (1 gr.) *for easy administration to fastidious patients.* The Fairchild Pepsin is rapidly superseding the ordinary pepsins, many of which are utterly worthless. Fairchild's Pepsin is no more expensive than most of the common pepsins, though it possesses many times the strength and activity.

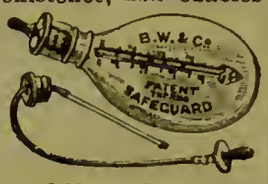
Pepsin "Tabloids" contain each a grain of Pure Pepsin (Fairchild). They are extremely pleasant to take, and children eat them as readily as sweets. They do for the weakened digestive organs what they are unable to do for themselves. The action is pronounced, and the digestive assistance they give is generally immediate and complete.



Pepsin supplied to the Trade in Scales or Powder at 20s. and 60s. per dozen. Pepsin "Tabloids" supplied in bottles of 25 and 100 at 14s. and 42s. per dozen.

THE PATENT THERMO-SAFEGUARD FEEDING BOTTLE.

Is the safest and most perfect in existence, and enables the nurse to ascertain at all times the quantity and temperature of the food given.



"The bottle has a great deal to recommend it."—BRIT. MED. JOUR.

"The best of all feeding bottles, and ought to be universally used."—EDIN. MED. JOUR.

Supplied to the Trade at 10s. 6d., 14s., and 22s. per doz.

ZYMINE PEPTONISING POWDERS (FAIRCHILD).

One tube added to a pint of cow's milk so pre-digests it that it will no longer form a curd to irritate and inflame the infant or invalid stomach. They render cow's milk precisely like mother's milk.

"The introduction of which has probably done more than any other therapeutic measure of recent times to lessen infant mortality."—BRITISH MED. JOURNAL.

Admirably adapted for use with the Thermo-Safeguard Feeding Bottle.

Supplied to the Trade in boxes containing 12 Tubes at 14s. per doz. boxes.

ARTIFICIAL EAR DRUMS (Ward Cousins').

These effective little membranes are highly recommended as a substitute for the natural drum in perforation of the natural membrane, and to assist the hearing in deafness caused by perforation; also as an antiseptic in disease of the middle ear attended with suppuration. These drums were exhibited and practically demonstrated in the section of Otology at the Leeds meeting of the British Medical Association. They are inexpensive, and may be easily inserted by the patient. The drum while *in situ* causes no discomfort.

Supplied to the Trade in boxes containing 3 doz. drums at 8s. 6d. per doz. boxes. Combination blunt probe and nippers for insertion and extraction, 8s. per doz.

VAPOROLES.

VAPOROLES.—These are elegant little silken sacks enclosing very friable glass capsules, each of which contains sufficient for one inhalation of any medicament commonly employed for inhaling purposes.

The *British Medical Journal* says:—"Of these very useful vaporoles each one is marked with a number, and on reference to a list sent the prescriber can ascertain to which vaporole each vaporole corresponds, since it is not always desirable that a patient should know what remedy is being prescribed."

LIST OF "VAPOROLES."

1. Vaporole Carbolic Acid, 20 minims.
*2. Vaporole Ether, 30 minims.
*3. Vaporole Amyl Nitrite, 5 minims.
4. Vaporole Tinct. Benzoin Co., 30 minims.
*5. Vaporole Chloroform, 30 minims.
6. Vaporole Creosote, 10 minims.
7. Vaporole Cubebs and Lemon, 5 minims.
8. Vaporole Iodine Tinct., 10 minims.
9. Vaporole Juniper, 2½ minims.
10. Vaporole Terebene, 10 minims.
11. Vaporole Pinol, 10 minims.
12. Vaporole Eucalyptia, 10 minims.
*13. Vaporole Amyl Nitrite, 3 minims.
14. Vaporole Ol. Pini Sylvestris, 5 minims.
15. Vaporole Ol. Calam. Aromat., 1 minim.

* Supplied to the Trade in boxes containing one dozen at 24s. per dozen.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E.C.

"LANOLINE"

Every Chemist

SHOULD USE

"LANOLINE" AS AN OINTMENT BASE,

AS IT

never turns rancid;

admits of the admixture of any quantity of water;

confers stability and permanence on ointments prepared with it.

UNGUENTUM LANOLINI

is an Ointment

WHICH CONSISTS OF

"LANOLINE" and 30 per cent. of Soft Paraffin B.P.

UNGT. LANOLINI is cheap.

UNGT. LANOLINI is non-sticky.

TOILET LANOLINE.

A SUPERIOR PREPARATION FOR THE SKIN.

IN TUBES CONVENIENT FOR USE IN

SUNBURN, CHAFING, CHAPPING, REDNESS, AND WRINKLING OF THE SKIN.

"LANOLINE" and its preparations, Soaps, Pomades, &c., can be obtained from

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.

SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

"Perfect Pharmacy."

KEPLER EXTRACT OF MALT.

As a concentrated food and digestive agent is not surpassable. It contains in a concentrated form all the choice restorative principles of barley malt, *which undoubtedly is* richer in carbohydrates, diastase, &c., than a malt of mixed cereals. Kepler Extract of Malt is delicious in flavour, and exerts a highly digestive power on starchy foods. "In malted barley we have at command an unlimited supply of diastasic power" (ROBERTS). It has frequently been asserted that *liquid* malt extracts are of greater value as resuscitating agents than more concentrated preparations. The negation, in fact, of such statements is self-evident, insomuch that liquid extracts must either contain a large percentage of water or alcohol, to the sacrifice of so much nutritious principles.

Dr. EDMUNDS says: "The Kepler Extract is free from alcohol, while it contains all the nutrient constituents of the malt in a soluble form."

Supplied to the Trade in ¾ and ½ lb. bottles at 20/- and 36/- per doz.

KEPLER SOLUTION OF COD LIVER OIL.

This preparation is of the greatest value as a resuscitating agent in all wasting diseases. In it the oil is ready for immediate absorption by the lacteal glands. It is the richest in "force producing" and "tissue-forming" elements of any food that can be made, and is best adapted to form the molecular basis of the chyle. The Kepler solution supplies force to the nervous, muscular, and digestive systems, and is readily taken even by the most fastidious. The undoubted value of cod liver oil in the treatment of *rickety* and *scrofulous* children, *chlorotic women*, and when it is necessary to promote reconstructive metamorphosis—as in *phthisis, scrofula, chronic dysentery*, &c.—is fully recognised, and the Kepler Solution can be both agreeably and effectively taken. The taste and odour of oil are completely disguised; and as it exists in the solution it requires very little digestive effort, never excites nausea, and is completely utilised by the system.

Supplied to the Trade in ¾ and ½ lb. bottles at 20/- and 36/- per doz.

BEEF AND IRON WINE (B., W. & CO.).

This preparation contains all the stimulating properties of Beef with Citrate of Iron in a pure medicinal wine. Is palatable, elegant in appearance, and can be frequently taken by patients when Iron in any other form cannot be borne. As a resuscitating agent during convalescence from acute disease, and wherever a useful stimulant and tonic is indicated, it will afford every satisfaction.

THE LANCET says: "This is a really valuable preparation, and, as far as we know, a novelty. It contains Beef Juice and Citrate of Iron in solution in Wine, and is therefore a very powerful and rapidly acting tonic. Children, as well as adults, take it easily, and, as its taste is by no means unpleasant, it can hardly fail to attain great popularity."

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says: "It is a pleasant tonic and mild stimulant. It will be found most useful in cases where the use of a blood tonic is indicated. The ordinary dose for an adult is a tablespoonful, which should be taken in a little water between meals. Children also may take it in similar doses according to age."

Beef and Iron Wine (B., W. & Co.), is supplied to the Trade in ½-lb. and 1 lb. bottles, at 22/- and 42/- per doz

KEPLER ESSENCE OF MALT.

We have recently introduced a new food agent and aid to the digestion of farinaceous substances under the above name. This preparation is manufactured by a modification of the KEPLER process for making the well-known **Kepler Extract of Malt.**

The KEPLER ESSENCE OF MALT contains a large amount of **Diastase** and natural mineral phosphates, and a considerable amount of tissue-forming substances. *The immense superiority of this preparation over ale and stout* is at once apparent when the process of manufacture is considered in detail. In making ale and stout the carbo-hydrates (so valuable as nutrient material) and the diastase (a most important principle of Malt, being of special service in errors of nutrition accompanied by digestive derangement) are sacrificed for the production of alcohol; whereas *in the KEPLER ESSENCE OF MALT these are carefully preserved intact.* This Essence is therefore an ideal aid to digestion and nutrient agent. **A wineglassful of the Kepler Essence of Malt contains more elements of nutrition than a pint of the finest alimental stout.**

The flavour of the ESSENCE OF MALT is delicious, it is admirable as a table beverage when diluted with aërated water, and as an addition to milk for infant and invalid dieting; for it sweetens it and facilitates its prompt and perfect digestion. The Essence may be taken in coffee, gruel, aërated or plain water, wine, or mixed with any farinaceous pudding. As an addition to the food for young children its value cannot be over-estimated. It increases the value of all farinaceous food, and prevents the starch in such food, and large clots of curd in milk diet, overtaxing the power of the digestive functions.

As a food beverage, it cannot fail to be productive of the highest benefit, either in **acute disease** or during **convalescence**; in fact, wherever there is defective nutrition, the KEPLER ESSENCE OF MALT is useful as a nutritive food.

As a Linctus, the Essence of Malt food, swallowed slowly in the troublesome, dry, laryngeal cough, and the hacking cough of puberty or consumption, is pleasantly grateful and soothing, aids digestion, and builds up the tissues.

The Kepler Essence of Malt is supplied to the Trade in champagne pints at 20/- per doz.

MALTO-RICINE

Is a Solution of the finest TASTELESS CASTOR OIL in KEPLER EXTRACT OF MALT. This preparation is a perfect laxative for fastidious patients, such as delicate women and children. The odour and taste of the Oil are completely disguised, and its aperient action decidedly enhanced, by the intimate coalescence of the oil globules with the Extract of Malt, ensuring its perfect absorption from the alimentary canal.

Malto Ricine is supplied to the Trade in ¾-lb. bottles at 20/- per doz.

DIALYSED IRON (B., W. & CO.).

A pure neutral solution of Peroxide of Iron in the colloid form. Does not injure the teeth nor constipate.

It is a preparation of invariable strength and purity, obtained by a process of Dialysation, the Iron being separated from its combinations by endosmosis, according to the law of diffusion of liquids.

It affords, therefore, the very best mode of administering Iron in cases where the use of this remedy is indicated.

Supplied to the Trade in ½-lb. and 1-lb. bottles, at 27s. and 42s. per dozen.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

Re The "Tabloids" of Compressed Medicines supplied to the Emin Relief Expedition in 1886, and which were carried throughout the journey across Darkest Africa.

Mr. H. M. Stanley reports:—"Every drug was in 'Tabloids,' mixed with **quick Solvents.**"

Surgeon T. H. Parke reports:—"These 'Tabloids' are **soluble** and the **doses accurate.** Superior to any form of medicine that I have tried, not only for efficiency and constancy of strength—as I have repeatedly noticed—but also for extreme convenience of transport and rapid dispensing. These medicines are all contained in 'Tabloids,' which I have found extremely satisfactory, as they are **very soluble,** while they occupy very little space, and have **never lost their strength.** I have never used any therapeutic preparations at all so convenient or so reliable."

Report from the "British and Colonial Druggist," April 22, 1892.—"Medicines in Mashonaland.—A gentleman who is well known in connection with the exploration of Mashonaland, and who is at present in England, informs us that among the whites there practically the only medicines used are those of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., and that the preparations of that firm—particularly their 'Tabloids'—are carried by all the exploring expeditions in that country.'

LIST OF "TABLOIDS" PREPARED BY BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.

Aconite Tinct., 1 min.
Aloin, 1-10 gr.
Ammon. Bromide, 5 and 10 gr.
Ammon. Chloride, 3, 5, and 10 gr.
Ammon. Chloride with Borax.
Antacid (*Soda Bicarb., Potash Bicarb., Magnes. Carb, aa 2 gr.; Sodii Chlorid., 3 gr.*)
*Anti-Constipation (*Aloin*, 1-5 *gr.*; *Bellad. Ext.*, ⅛ *gr.*; *Strych.*, 1-60 *gr.*; *Ipecac.*, 1-16 *gr.*)
Antifebrin, 2 gr.
Antimony Tartrate, 1-50 gr.
Antipyrin, 5 gr.
Apomorphine Mur., 1-50 gr.
Arsenious Acid, 1-100 and 1-50 gr.
Atropine Sulph., 1-100 gr.
Belladonna Tinct., 1 min.
Bismuth Subnitrate, 5 and 10 gr.
Blue Pill, 3 gr.
Borax, 5 gr.
Caffein Citrate, 2 gr.
*Calcium Sulphide, 1-10 gr.
Calomel, 1-10, ½, and 1 gr.
Capsicum Tinct., 1 min.
*Cascara Sagrada Ext., 2 gr.
*Cascara Comp. (*Cascara Dry Ext.*, 1 *gr.*; *Euonymin*, ½ *gr.*; *Nux Vomica Ext.*, 1-16 *gr.*; *Hyoscyamus Dry Ext.*, 1-3 *gr.*)
*Cathartic Comp., U. S. P. (*Ext. Coloc. Co. Pulv.*, 1 1-3 *gr.*; *Ext. Jalapæ Pulv.*, 1 *gr.*; *Hyd. Subchlor.*, 1 *gr.*; *Cambogiæ Pulv.*, ¼ *gr.*; *Ol. Menth. Pip.*)
Charcoal, 5 gr.
Chloralamid., 5 gr.
Chloral Hydrate, 5 and 10 gr.
Cocaine Mur., 1 gr. [(Voice).
Cocaine with Potash and Borax
Cretæ Aromat. cum Opio Pulv., 5 gr. (Aromatic Confection with Opium.)
Digitalis Tinct., 1 min.
Digitalin, 1-100 gr.
Diuretin-"Knoll," 5 gr.
Dover Powder, ¼ and 5 gr.
Euonymin Resin, ⅛ gr.
Exalgin, 2 gr.
Ferrum Redactum, 2 gr.
Gregory Powder (see Rhubarb Comp. Pulv.)
Hydrarg. cum Cretâ, ⅛, ½, and 1 gr.
Hydrarg. Iod. Rub., 1-20 gr.
Hydrarg. Iod. Vir., ¼ gr.
Hydrarg. Perchlor., 1-100 gr.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. (Calomel), 1-10, ½, and 1 gr.
*Hydrastia Comp. (*Hydrastia Mur.*, ¼ *gr.*; *Ergotine*, ½ *gr.*; *Cannabin Tannate*, ½ *gr.*)
Ipecac. and Opium, 5 gr. (Dover Powder).
Ipecac. Powder, 1-10 and 5 gr.
Iron and Arsenic Comp. (*Quinine Bisulph.*, 1 *gr.*; *Iron Hypophosph.*, 2 *gr.*; *Arsenic, Strychnine Sulph.*, *aa* 1-50 *gr.*)
Iron and Quinine Cit., 3 gr.
*Laxative Vegetable (*Res. Podoph.*, *Ext. Hyoscy.*, *Ext. Taraxac.*, *aa* 1-4 *gr.*; *Ext. Coloc. Pulv.*, 1 *gr.*; *Jalapæ Pulv.*, *Res. Leptand.*, *aa* 1-2 *gr.* *Ol. Menth. Pip.*)
Lithia Carbonate, 2 gr.
Manganese Dioxide, 2 gr.
Morphia Sulph., 1-100, 1-20, and ⅛ gr.
Naso-pharyngeal (*Sodium Chlor.*, *Borax*, *Boric Acid*, *Benzoic Acid*, *Menthol*, *Thymol*, *Ol. Gaultheriæ*, *Cocaine Mur.*)
Nitro-glycerine, 1-100 gr. (see also Trinitrine).
Nux Vomica Tinct., 1 min.
Opium Tinct. (Laudanum), 2 mins.
Papain (Dr. Finkler & Co.), 2 gr.
Pepsin (Fairchild).
Pepsin Saccharated, 5 gr.
Peptonic (*Pepsin, Zymine, Lactophosph. Lime, p. æq.*)
Phenacetin, 5 gr.
Pilocarpin Mur., 1-20 gr.
Podophyllin Resin, ¼ gr.
Potass Bicarb., 5 gr.
Potass Bromide, 5 and 10 gr.
Potass Chlorate, 5 gr.
Potass Chlorate with Borax
Potass Iodide, 5 gr.
Potass Nit. (*Sal Prunella*), 5 gr.
Potass Permanganate, 1 and 2 gr.
*Quinine (Soluble), 1, 2, 3, and 5 gr.
Reduced Iron, 2 gr.
Rhubarb, 3 gr.
*Rhubarb Comp. (Pill), 3 gr. (*Rhei Pulv.* 1¼; *Aloe Soc. Pulv.* 1; *Saponis Pulv.*, 5-8; *Myrrhæ Pulv.*, 5-8 *parts*; *Ol. Menth. Pip.*)
Rhubarb Comp. Pulv. (Gregory Powder), 5 gr.
Rhubarb and Soda, 5 gr. (*Rhei*, 3; *Sodæ Bicarb.*, 2; *Zingiber.*, ½ *parts.*)
Saccharin, ½ gr.
Salicin, 5 gr.
Salol, 5 gr.
Santonin, ½ gr.
Soda Bicarbonate, 5 gr.
Soda-Mint, or Neutralising "Tabloids" (*Soda Bicarb.*, 4; *Ammon. Carb.*, ⅛; *Ol. Menth. Pip.*, ⅛ *gr.*)
Soda Salicylate, 3 and 5 gr.
Strophanthus (2 minims of Tinct. in each).
Sulphur Comp. (*Sulph. Præcip.*, 5 *gr.*; *Potass. Bitart.*, 1 *gr.*)
Tannin, 2½ gr.
Test Tabloids (Fehling's)
Thirst (Effervescent).
Tonic Comp. (*Iron Pyrophos.*, 2 *gr.*; *Quinine Bisulph.*, 1 *gr.*; *Strychnine Sulph.*, 1-100 *gr.*) [and 1-50 gr.
Trinitrine (*Nitro-glycerine*), 1-100
Trinitrine and Amyl Nitrite.
Trinitrine Co. (*Trinitrine*, 1-100 *gr.*; *Nitrite of Amyl*, ¼ *gr.*; *Cactsicum*, 1-50 *gr.*; *Menthol*, 1-50 *gr.*)
Urethane, 5 gr.
Voice (Potash, Borax, and Cocaine).
Warburg Tincture, 30 mins. in each.
Zinc Sulphate, 1 gr.
Zinc Sulpho-carbolate, 2 gr.
Zymine (Pancreatin).
Zymine Comp. "Tabloids" (*Zymine*, 2 *gr.*; *Bismuth. Subnit.*, 2 *gr.*; *Powd. Ipecac.*, 1-10 *gr.*)

Those "Tabloids" marked with an asterisk are coated with a perfectly soluble coating of pure white sugar.

These coated "Tabloids" will only be dispensed by Chemists when specially indicated by the Physician.

These pure and portable "Tabloids" are made by Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. with the purest Drugs, and are supplied in convenient packages for dispensing, and are dispensed by all Chemists in any quantity ordered, at reasonable prices.

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According to Professor Roberts Bartholow, the most important improvement made in Hypodermic Medication was the introduction of Hypodermic "Tabloids." The "Tabloids" contain definite quantities of the agents employed for Hypodermic medication mixed with a small quantity of an appropriate basis to aid in the solution of the article. The chief medicaments now employed hypodermically are put up in this form. The reason for the introduction of the Hypodermic "Tabloids" is very apparent. Permanent solutions, although very carefully prepared, rapidly deteriorate by keeping. In two or three days a faint cloud appears, and the solution rapidly becomes turbid. This turbidity is due to the development of a minute organism, the *Penicilium*. This plant grows in all solutions containing organic material, at their expense, hence while solutions increase in turbidity they decline in strength. Moreover, solutions frequently cause an indurated and painful swelling at the seat of injection. The Hypodermic "Tabloids" are readily soluble in a few drops of water. The "Tabloids" keep perfectly for an indefinite period. They are very compact, and the Hypodermic Pocket Cases supplied by us are much in demand amongst Medical men. In fact, they are generally considered to be an essential part of the physician's armamentarium. It will pay chemists to stock these "Tabloids" and one or two of the Pocket Cases, for they can be readily sold to Medical men in the neighbourhood.

NOTE.—In ordering please be careful to specify Hypodermic "Tabloids," *as attempts are now being made to substitute inferior imitations.*

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W. V. WRIGHT & CO., Manufacturers of COAL TAR SOAP, **"LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS,"** beg to intimate that they have **DISPOSED OF THEIR BUSINESS,** together with all **Trade Marks and Rights of Manufacture,** as and from January 1, 1892, to

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50 Bottles, 22s.; 100 Half-Bottles, 35s.; 100 Quarter-Bottles, 25s. *Bottles, packing, and delivery included.*

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859 AS A MONTHLY. SINCE MARCH, 1886, A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICE, FINK'S BUILDINGS, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALASIA.

Subscription 10*s.* per year, payable in advance, including a copy of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY next to be published, post free to every country in the world. New subscriptions should date from the commencement of any month.

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The Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand.
The Central Association of New Zealand.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association.
The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Society.

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Summary.

WE review some recent publications.

A FURTHER instalment of our articles on English Pharmacies Abroad is printed on page 739.

THE text of Dr. Cameron's Bill to amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Act will be found on page 745.

THE botanical history and economic properties of musk-seeds are described in an illustrated note.

WE draw from Mr. Wanklyn's wide chemical knowledge in a specially-contributed note on solution.

OUR Editorial notes include a practical article on veterinary spring medicines, in which many hints and formulæ are given.

MR. SALAMAN contributes to this issue a paper in which he elucidates some points in trade-mark law which are important to business men.

WE print in full the evidence given before the Labour Commission in regard to the condition of the chemical-workers in the Tyne and Widnes districts.

MR. GEORGE WEBB SANDFORD, of Blake, Sandford & Blake, Piccadilly, who was President of the Pharmaceutical Society when the 1868 Pharmacy Act passed, died on Monday.

WE have to report this week a considerable number of cases of carbolic-acid poisonings, and some remarks by Mr. Carttar expressing disapproval of the way in which carbolic acid is sold.

MR. ISON, of Shrewsbury, has been fined 75*l.* and costs for having in his shop Friar's balsam and iodine liniment made with methylated spirit. We report the case in our Legal section.

THE annual pharmaceutical dinner was at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday evening. Dr. Farquharson, M.P., Professor Michael Foster, Dr. Watt Black, Sir George Buchanan, and Mr. J. L. Ewing responded to toasts. Professor Foster's speech was an exceedingly characteristic one.

IN our Foreign and Colonial News section there is a brief summary of the third annual report of the Pharmaceutical Society of Melbourne; also notes on the last meeting of the Berlin Pharmaceutical Society, and particulars of an interesting action in the Calcutta High Court regarding an Indian doctor's drug business.

AT the fifty-first annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on Wednesday, Mr. Carteighe spoke for about an hour on the annual report, the bulk of his remarks being confined to the sale of arsenical weed-killers and of poisonous proprietary medicines. Two hours' more were occupied with complimentary rather than critical speeches by Messrs. Long, Lomas, Giles, Atkinson, Barnard, Wiggins, Hills, and Pickard. There was no contest for the Council on this occasion, and the election took place *pro formâ*. The new members are Mr. Grose (Swansea), Mr. N. H. Martin (Newcastle), and Mr. Reid (Aberdeen), *vice* Messrs. Gwilym Evans, T. P. Gostling, and James Watt.

Next Week.

MONDAY, May 23.—*Society of Arts*, at 8 P.M. Professor Percy F. Frankland on "Recent Bacteriological and Chemical Research in connection with the Fermentation Industries." (Cantor lecture No. IV.)

TUESDAY, May 24.—*Society of Arts*, at 8 P.M. Colonel Howard Vincent on "The Extension of Colonial Trade."

WEDNESDAY, May 25.—*Society of Arts*, at 8 P.M. Mr. F. E. Ives, on "Researches in Photochromy."

FRIDAY, May 27.—*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, at 9 P.M. Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., on "Emotional Expression."

SATURDAY, May 28.—*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, at 3 P.M. Professor H. Marshall Ward on "Some Modern Discoveries in Agricultural and Forest Botany."

COPIES of this issue are being sent to all the leading drug and pharmaceutical houses in the United States, from whom we invite business correspondence.

C

English News.

Henbane for Celery-seeds.

Mr. Frederick Mackarness has written to the *Times* to call attention to the sale of seeds as celery-seeds which he had had analysed, and which were found to be henbane-seeds. The seeds in question were bought in a bottle from a greengrocer, used by the cook for flavouring soup, and caused serious symptoms with all the persons who partook thereof. The poison, says the writer, is obtained from a firm of seedsmen and herbalists, who, he believes, procure it from France and sell it to the greengrocers. In a letter to the *Evening News* Mr. W. J. Schuller points out that this must be an error, as there is considerable difference in appearance between the two. Possibly it is the seeds of hemlock which are intended.

The Champion Pill-taker.

At the Woolwich Police Court on Saturday, William Bright, 43, labourer, of Junction Street, Canning Town, was charged on remand with breaking windows at the Manorway Railway Station. He was further charged with the unlawful possession of three bottles of pills, value 10*s.*, the property of Messrs. Warner & Co., manufacturing chemists, of Philadelphia. Edward Pickering, for Messrs. Newbery & Co., importers of medicines, London, said that 5*l.* worth of medicines were missing from a case on the steamship *America*, consigned to his firm from Messrs. Warner & Co. They were never sold by quack doctors in the streets. The prisoner worked on the *America* unloading corn. There was no outward sign of the case having been opened. Mr. Marsham told the prisoner that he did not believe his statement that he bought the pills of someone in the street, but would let him off with a penalty of 2*s.* 6*d.*, the amount of damage done to the window.

Chlorodyne-poisoning.

Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest on Saturday on the body of James John Brand, aged 42, a drill-instructor at the Finsbury Polytechnic. The deceased had lately given way to habits of intemperance. On Thursday morning he was found by his landlord fully dressed dead in bed, and near him was an empty 1-oz. bottle that had contained Dr. Collis Browne's chlorodyne. A doctor said death was due to narcotic poisoning. Evidently the deceased had emptied the bottle. The Coroner remarked that Mr. Davenport had recently been prosecuted by the Pharmaceutical Society or the Treasury, or by both, for selling this poisonous medicine named "Chlorodyne" without putting upon the labels the word "poison," and the result was a heavy fine. On the label of the bottle found in the dead man's room there was nothing to show that its contents were poisonous, and, through a defect in the law, patent proprietary medicines, more or less poisonous, were often sold without any indication of their dangerous character—without, in fact, any mention of the word "poison" at all—while at the same time chemists were not allowed to sell the very poisons which the patent medicines contained without observing the strictest precautions. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide when of unsound mind.

"A Rotten State of the Law."

At an inquest held by the West Surrey Coroner at Chertsey last week, on the body of an old man, named William Tidy, who died from an overdose of laudanum, some strong remarks were made on the regulations relating to the sale of laudanum. It appeared that the deceased, whose mind was somewhat unhinged through an attack of influenza, purchased 1 oz. of laudanum to relieve pain, and unfortunately took too large a dose. Mr. George Marden, chemist, of Guildford Street, Chertsey, who supplied the drug, said he knew the deceased very well by sight, and on selling the laudanum was informed by deceased that he was accustomed to using it. Mr. Marden pointed out to the Coroner that there were not such restrictions on the sale of laudanum as on other poisons, although people could as easily poison themselves with one as the other. He informed the Cour that in Cambridgeshire the people were accustomed to take large doses, and he should have supplied a much larger quantity there without hesitation. The Coroner said it certainly seemed to be a rotten state of the law that a man might go into a shop and buy one description of poison without any formalities at all, while in others the chemist had to display great discretion in the sale. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

Fires.

A serious and what proved a rather alarming outbreak of fire occurred on May 13, at the premises of Hulme & Co., chemists, Greenwood Street, Oldham. Great damage was done to the stock, and a large number of barrels of oil exploded with violence. At one time the entire length of an adjoining street was one mass of flame, through the burning oil flowing down the gutters. The value of stock destroyed in the yard amounts to over 800*l.*, and is not insured. The building and stock, allowing for salvage, are damaged to the extent of 200*l.* This will be covered by insurance.

At a fire which occurred in James Street, Harrogate, on Monday of last week, the shop of Messrs. Wilson & Son, chemists, was reached by the outburst of flames. One of the windows was cracked, the paint disfigured, and other damage done. The loss is estimated at 50*l.*, and is covered by insurance.

Carbolic-acid Poisonings.

Elizabeth Whittle, aged 24, of Allerton Road, Woolton, near Liverpool, died at the Garston Hospital, on Saturday last, from the effects of drinking carbolic acid. Deceased quarrelled last week with her relatives, and went to live with a neighbour. On Thursday she went to see a young man at Garston with whom she had been "keeping company." She left him after some slight quarrel, and immediately afterwards drank a large quantity of carbolic acid in a public entry. She lingered in great agony till Saturday night.

A Coventry young man named William Ingram, died in the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital on Monday, May 9, from the effects of carbolic acid, which he is said to have taken earlier in the evening.

An elderly man, name unknown, was admitted to the Bootle Hospital on Monday last suffering from poisoning with carbolic acid, which, he said, he had taken himself. He died soon after admission to the hospital. The deceased was apparently between 45 and 50 years of age.

A Coroner on the Sale of Carbolic Acid.

An inquest was held by Mr. Carttar on Saturday last, at Sydenham, touching the death of Emily Mary Wisdom, a young married woman, recently residing at 17 Coombe Road, Wells Road, Sydenham, whose death resulted from having swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid on the previous Thursday morning. On Wednesday evening the deceased had been for a walk with her husband, and upon their return she again went out to do some shopping. She called at the shop of Mr. Neeson, chemist, Wells Road, and purchased a bottle of carbolic acid, which she said was for disinfecting purposes. She was told to be very careful with it, as it was poison, although it was not so labelled. On the following morning her husband left home for work at 6 o'clock, and at half-past 8 the deceased was found by the landlady dead on the floor of the bedroom, her head in the fireplace. A tumbler half full of carbolic acid was found on a table by her side. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst mentally deranged, and the Coroner expressed his disapproval of the manner in which a dangerous poison like carbolic acid could be purchased by anyone without trouble.

Half-holiday at Chesterfield.

The chemists of Chesterfield are, until further notice, closing their establishments from 1 to 6 o'clock, P.M. every Wednesday afternoon.

Don't Poison Yourself in Dalston.

Esther Wilson, 44, widow, of Holloway, and Ada Wilson, 33, machinist, were charged at the North London Police Court, on Monday, with attempting to commit suicide. The parties, though of the same surname, are in no way connected. The first-named took Persian insect-powder in water, and had an emetic administered, and recovered,

though Dr. Hennah, of Jackson Road, who was called in, said he did not think the powder would have killed the woman. She was cautioned and handed over to her friends. Ada Wilson tried to kill herself with laudanum. She pleaded trouble and drink. She consented to go to a home, and was discharged. Mr. Corser said such cases were so frequent in this district that he would have to make an example of some of them.

Too Friendly.

Mr. F. Price, Salford borough coroner, hold an inquest on Tuesday on the body of a child named Smith. It appeared that, the child being unwell and fretful, the mother gave a neighbour 1*d.* to get some medicine, called "Mother's Friend," which contained extract of opium. On the neighbour returning, the child's grandmother administered a dose of the medicine in a little water. It seemed to ease the child, but next morning it was found dead in bed, lying on its mother's arm. The jury were of opinion that too much of the medicine had been given, and returned a verdict to the effect that death resulted from an overdose of the mixture inadvertently administered.

The London County Council's Drug Accounts.

At the meeting of the London County Council on Tuesday, payment was ordered of 26*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* to Messrs. Corbyn Stacey & Co. for drugs supplied to the Feltham Industrial School during the quarter ending March 31 last. A sum of 3*l.* 1*s.* was ordered to be paid to Mr. Arthur Althorp for drugs for use at the Mayford Industrial School during the same period.

Institute of Chemistry.

A conference of the members of this Institute was held at the rooms of the Chemical Society, Burlington House, on Monday afternoon. The subject discussed was "The Present Regulations with respect to the admission of Fellows and Associates to the Institute," and the proposals of the executive met with feeble opposition. There was a consensus of opinion on the part of Dr. W. A. Tilden (president), Dr. Frankland, Professor Smithells, and others, that a high standard of training should be insisted upon, and, further, that there should be a preliminary examination of candidates as to general education.

Sudden Death.

An inquest was held at the Guildhall, Bath, on Tuesday last, touching the death of Rose Nolan, a nurse, aged 51, who died suddenly on Monday morning at 13 Camden Crescent. Deceased had not been well, but would not go to see a doctor. She, however, went to see Mr. J. B. Merrikin, pharmaceutical chemist, of Milsom Street, who gave her a mixture which she had had from him some two years ago. It was composed of 20-grain doses of bicarbonate of soda and aromatic spirit of ammonia. He advised her also to take a 15-grain citric acid powder and some castor oil. The Coroner said if the medicine did not do any good it would not do any harm, and a verdict was returned of death from heart-disease.

Irish News.

Contract Prices.

The following "prices" are taken from an accepted tender for supply of drugs to one of the principal Poor-law Unions in Ireland:—Croci hispan., 3*d.* per oz.; spt. ammon. aromat., 1*s.* 5*d.* per pint; acid. hydrocy. dil., 4*d.* per oz.; acid. benzoic., 2*d.* per oz.; acid. tartaric., 10*d.* per lb.; ammoniacum, 4*d.* per lb.; bismuth. subnit., 11*d.* per oz.; camphor, 2*d.* per oz.; camphor monobromidum, 1*d.* per oz.; chloral hydrat., 9*d.* per oz.; croton chloral, 1*d.* per oz.; ext. gentian., 4*d.* per lb.; hydrargyrum. 6*d.* per lb.; rad. jalapæ, 1*d.* per lb.; liq. potass. permang., 10*d.* per pint.; liq. strychninæ, 10*d.* per oz; mist. ferri aromat., 1*s.* 9*d.* per pint; pil. Blaudii, 1*s.* 6*d.* per gross; potass. citrat., 2*d.* per lb.; potass. sulph., 1*d.* per lb.; spt. myristicæ, 3½*d.* per pint.; spt. rectificat., 16*s.* 6*d* per gallon; syr. tolut., 1*s.* per pint; tr. opii ammoniat., 8*d.* per pint.; ungt. veratrinæ, 6*d.* per lb.

He Never Made a Mistake.

The following is a copy of a handbill issued by an Irish druggist:—

GENUINE MEDICINE
FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mr. M'Gowan begs to inform his numerous friends and the public that he is dispensing medicine in that old house of Mr. Edward Gleison's (almost opposite Leonard Brothers, Holborn Hill), where he trusts his old friends and customers will not think it too far to follow him.

N.B.—He may be had at any hour of the night, as formerly, by the party or parties requiring his services knocking persistently and loudly; otherwise they must not blame him should he sleep on and take his rest.

He has increased his stock, and, after twenty-six years vending (apprenticeship included), in which *he never made a mistake*, he should be worthy of the utmost confidence, even though he may occasionally take a glass of punch, or give the public a little of his mind for their instruction and correction in righteousness.

OLD MEDICAL EMPORIUM AND DRUG HALL,
HOLBORN HILL, BELTURBET.

P.S.—Mr. M'Gowan's lecture on "Important Epochs in Irish History" is postponed for some time, owing to circumstances over which he has no control. It is already prepared, and due notice will be given of the time and place of its delivery.

JAMES M'GOWAN, Ex-V.D.M. (Ex-Verbi Dei Minister),
Authorised Chemist,

and Author of Pamphlets entitled "Historical Events Contrasted, &c.," "Baptismal Regeneration," "The Application of the Seventh Chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans," "The Severance of the Civil and Sacred Authority in England, &c.," "Fallen Angels and the Cantons of Macgowan's Dialogues of Devils," "*Agrarian Outrage, or an Autobiographical Sketch of an Outraged ex-Parson and Dispensing Chemist*," "King Grog: the four-legged Doctor's Defence, Misrepresentation, Robbery Extraordinary, and Appalling Robbery," &c. Some of which are still in print, and may be had at the Hall.

"He that will not reason is a bigot; he that cannot, a fool; he that dares not, a slave."—Byrne.

"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."—Paul.

M'Gowan's cough mixture has never been excelled, nor his hair colour-restoring emulsion, &c. His colic mixture and condition-powders for horses, &c., are equally efficacious.

An Old Pharmaceutical Business in Difficulties.

Messrs. Anderson & Adams, of Grafton Street, Dublin, the business of which Mr. J. E. Brunker, M.A., ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, is the principal, called a meeting of their creditors on Monday last, May 16. The cause of the difficulty is said to be that the business is saddled with a heavy annuity, and that the profits have been so reduced that Mr. Brunker finds himself unable to pay this. It is understood that unless the annuitants will consent to accept considerably reduced terms the estate will have to go into bankruptcy.

The North Dublin Union Drug Contract.

In a letter sent by Messrs. Bolleau & Boyd to the Guardians of the North Dublin Union in reference to the contract which had been awarded to them, but which they could not accept because one of their partners was a guardian, they state that Mr. Samuel Boyd has received a writ at the suit of Captain Leslie Peacocke and Mr. Tufield Peacocke, of Leslie & Co., Bride Street, for 50*l.* penalty under the Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 68, section 11, which enacts that a firm may not accept a contract under the conditions referred to above. Having placed the matter in the hands of their solicitor they were informed by counsel that Mr. Boyd had a good defence to the action, but he would incur great risk if the firm proceeded to carry out the contract should the Court, contrary to counsel's opinion, hold him liable, inasmuch as a fresh penalty might be incurred for each supply of medicine. They therefore hoped that the Board would grant the firm some indulgence by placing the contract in the hands of some other contractor until the decision of the Court, leaving it open to them to renew their tender, or if such a course could not be adopted, relieve them from all obligations in

relation to the contract. After some discussion it was resolved "That the medicines for the coming week, specified in the requisition sheets before the Board, should be obtained from the Apothecaries' Hall, at the prices mentioned in their tender, and if additional supplies were necessary, they should be obtained from them until further notice."

Prosecution by the Pharmaceutical Society.

At the Ballybay Petty Sessions on Monday, before Major Traill, R.M. (in the chair), Mr. Rutherford, J.P., Mr. Brown, J.P., Mr. Gold, J.P., and Mr. Fitzpatrick, J.P., Messrs. Arthur and Patrick Fee, chemists and druggists, of Main Street, Ballybay, were charged on four summonses, at the suit of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, with four separate and distinct breaches of the Pharmacy Act of 1875.

In two summonses they were charged with keeping open shop for compounding medical prescriptions, and in two other summonses they were charged with compounding and selling prescriptions.

Mr. A. J. Dudgeon, solicitor, Clones, prosecuted on behalf of the Society, and Mr. Ferrall, Registrar of the Society, was in attendance.

On the cases being called, Mr. Dudgeon stated he was glad to say the magistrates would be saved the trouble of hearing the cases, as the defendants would plead guilty. He said an arrangement had been come to between the parties, the terms of which were embodied in a letter addressed to the Council of the Society, which he would read to the Court, and which was signed by defendants. He then read the following letter:—

Main Street, Ballybay, Co. Monaghan,
May 16, 1892.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to the four summonses against us at the suit of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, which have been entered for hearing at Ballybay Petty Sessions on the 16th instant, we admit that we have committed the offences charged in said summonses, and beg to express our great regret therefor. We hereby undertake to submit and to pay a penalty of 5*l.* in each case, together with a further sum of five guineas costs, and we also undertake that for the future we will strictly observe the provisions of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, and Amendment Act 1890.—We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

ARTHUR FEE,
PATRICK FEE.

To the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Fines amounting to 20*l.*, with 4*l.* costs, were then recorded, which defendants paid.

On the application of Mr. Dudgeon, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—one-third of the penalties recovered—was ordered to be paid to Constable John Byrne, R.I.C., with whose aid the convictions had been obtained.

Scotch News.

Chemists' Shops in Dumfries.

The only branch shop in this town, carried on by Mr. MacDonald, has been closed this week, and the number of chemists' shops is now reduced to ten—quite sufficient for a population of 13,000. All of these shops are within about 100 yards of each other. The shop that has been closed has been tried by three different chemists during the past three years. A draper has decided to try his luck where pharmacy has failed.

Overdose of Chlorodyne.

Mr. John Kerr, confectioner, Dumfries, feeling unwell on Thursday of last week, took some chlorodyne to relieve pain. It was soon apparent that he had taken an overdose, as he sank into a stupor. A medical man was called in and a partial recovery was effected, but on Friday Mr. Kerr was seized with violent vomiting, and died on Saturday.

Dispute between Aërated-water Manufacturers.

In the First Division of the Court of Session on Friday last, the Lord President and Lords Adam and McLaren on the bench, judgment was given in an action of interest to aërated-water manufacturers. The case came before their Lordships in the form of an appeal from the Sheriff Court, where the action had originally been raised by Robert Hillhouse, aërated-water manufacturer, Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire, against W. Walker, aërated-water manufacturer, Bridgend, Dumbarton. The pursuer sought to have the defendant, and all others acting by his instructions, interdicted from interfering with, collecting, or removing from the pursuer's customers bottles lent by pursuer to them and belonging solely to him. In carrying on his business he supplies and lends to his customers bottles specially made for him, and having his registered trade-mark moulded upon them, the understanding being that they are to be returned to him when empty. He averred that the defendant, in collecting his own bottles, had for years been in the habit of receiving from retailers pursuer's bottles as well. This occasioned great loss to him. He cited as an example that at the end of 1890 he purchased 70*l.* worth of bottles with his registered trade-mark and patent stopper, and that by January 1 these bottles were all secured by the defendant and others, and that he had not one of them left for his own use at the busiest season of the year. He believed and averred that defendant refilled the bottles with aërated waters of his own manufacture and distributed them over again among the trade, to the grievous injury of his (pursuer's) business. He estimated the loss which he had sustained through being thus deprived of the free and legitimate use of his own property at 200*l.*, for which sum he sued in name of damages.

In reply to pursuer's statements, Walker explained that it was the custom of the trade to uplift in exchange for full bottles whatever empty ones were offered, and that in many cases the respondent himself followed that custom. If the pursuer had sustained any loss it was entirely due to himself in not conforming to the general custom and usage of the trade. Up till May, 1890, the parties had an arrangement to exchange each other's empty bottles, but since that time the pursuer had refused to exchange. Defendant explained also that when he refilled bottles and sent them out he put on them a label, with his name and the Dumbarton coat of arms clearly printed on them. He therefore maintained that he had done no wrongful or illegal act; that the trade-mark should be on the label, and not on the bottle; that any damage sustained by Hillhouse had been through his own action; and that in any event the damages claimed were excessive. In reply to this the pursuer stated that no such custom of trade as the defendant averred existed, and that a label adhibited to a bottle was liable to be removed, which might lead to the public being deceived as to whose manufacture the mineral water really was.

As the result of the Sheriff Court proceedings perpetual interdict was granted as craved, and 50*l.* awarded as damages to pursuer, to whom also the defendant was ordered to deliver up within fourteen days all the bottles belonging to Hillhouse which he had in his possession. Against this decision Walker appealed to the Court of Session: but their Lordships, on Friday, after hearing counsel, affirmed the judgment of the Sheriff, with additional expenses.

Poisoned with a Liniment.

On Sunday afternoon Mrs. Mary Ingram (60), wife of a Paisley labourer, died, after suffering dreadful agony for some hours, through drinking by mistake some mixture which was intended for use by her husband as a liniment for rheumatism. The liniment was composed of hartshorn, camphor, and naphtha. Medical aid was of no avail.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

As briefly reported last week a meeting of the local committee was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on May 11 Mr. J. L. Ewing, vice-chairman, presiding. Mr. Robert Aitken, convener of the Hotels Committee, read a letter from Mr. Grieve, of the Waterloo Hotel, embodying his terms, and offering the Waterloo rooms for the reception and other meetings of the Conference. A letter was also read from Mr. J. B. Stephenson intimating that the University Court had granted the use of the materia medica class-room to the Conference for its meetings. After discussion it was unanimously agreed to hold the various meetings in the Waterloo rooms, these being exceedingly central and commodious. Mr. David McLaren reported on behalf of the Excursions

Committee that Melrose and the Trossachs had been found impracticable for the whole-day excursion, and the committee unanimously recommended Killin, on Loch Tay. The route suggested would not only take the members of the Conference through some of the finest scenery in the Perthshire Highlands, but afforded views of Linlithgow Palace, Stirling Castle, Doune, Callander, Ben Ledi, the Pass of Leny, Loch Lubnaig, Braes of Balquhidder, Loch Earn, Glen Ogle, Ben More, Glen Dochart, Ben Lawers, and Loch Tay. It was intimated that permission had been given to picnic in the grounds of Finlarrig Castle. After discussion this trip was unanimously agreed to, and it was thought that it would be especially acceptable to English visitors. The afternoon excursion on Tuesday was arranged to be to the Forth Bridge and Dalmeny, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery; and on Wednesday to Roslin Castle and Chapel, the conveyances to be Highland coaches. On the way to Dalmeny the excursionists will partake of tea at Inveralmond House, through the kindness of Mr. George Duncan Mackay. Mr. J. L. Ewing was appointed convener of the Reception Committee, *vice* Mr. J. B. Stephenson. A committee of ladies was also nominated to arrange for the special entertainment of the ladies during the Conference week. The meeting was well attended, and much interest is being taken in Edinburgh in the forthcoming gathering. We understand that one of the social features will be a dance.

Correct, but Misleading.

Messrs. W. Simpson & Co complain of a paragraph published by us last week under Glasgow news stating that Mr. M. F. Thompson had purchased the old-established business at 609 New City Road. Messrs. Simpson & Co. say those premises were occupied by them from 1873 to 1883. Then there was a dispute with the landlord, and they removed the "old-established" business to 623 New City Road, where they still conduct it. The landlord opened a drug shop himself at 609, and this is the one he has just disposed of to Mr. Thompson.

Extraordinary Burglaries.

In the Aberdeen Sheriff Criminal Court, before Sheriff Robertson, on May 14, Robert Watson and George Collie were indicted on forty-two charges of theft by burglary. Amongst others they had broken into the premises of Mr. A. M. Shepherd, chemist, with intent; of Mr. W. G. Gordon, chemist, and stolen 9*s.*; of Dr. Presslie, and stolen 2*l.* 7*s*; and of Mr. R. Black, chemist, and stolen a desk. The Procurator Fiscal suggested that his Lordship should remit the prisoners to a higher Court for sentence. The Sheriff said it was clearly a case of such a serious nature that he could not adequately deal with it in that court with the powers at his disposal.

Paisley News.

Paisley druggists have generally adopted the half-holiday movement. They close every Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Stewart, lately assistant in Mr. Cockburn's Paisley branch, has purchased the stock and fittings of the chemist and druggist business in High Street, Paisley, recently carried on by Mr. Hunter.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(*From our Paris Correspondent.*)

THE LAW OF "CUMUL."—M. Bogelot, legal adviser to the General Association of Pharmacists, being asked whether a pharmacist may close his town pharmacy during the summer, open one at the seaside, and reverse the process in the autumn, has stated that he considers such a course perfectly legal, provided only one pharmacy is kept open at a time. M. Bogelot, however, points out that there would be a great temptation to leave an unqualified person in charge at one of the shops during the dull season as a means of keeping the *clientèle* together, and this would be contrary to the law, which prohibits the French pharmacist from owning more than one shop.

AN ORANGE-FLOWER STRIKE.—In the Alpes Maritimes a strike has broken out among the orange-tree growers. It is directed against the distillers. The district comprising the Golfe Juan and Vallauris is the centre of the culture of orange-trees. Upwards of a million kilogrammes of the flowers are produced there annually, yielding, by distillation, orange-flower water and oil of neroli. Paris, London, and Cologne are the leading markets for neroli. The flowers, which are gathered during the month of May, have been exceedingly plentiful this season, and the perfumers, therefore, decline to pay the average price of 3*d.* per lb, and offered to pay only 1*d.* per lb. Two hundred proprietors of orchards met during the past week at Vallauris, and signed an agreement not to supply orange-flowers to the manufacturing perfumers for five days unless better prices were offered. When the five days are over another meeting will be held to decide as to the advisability of losing the crop entirely rather than selling at a price which is considered too low to give the growers a living.

FOREIGN DENTISTS IN TROUBLE.—Henry James Miller and Julius Fay, proprietors of an establishment known as the "Louvre Dentaire," have been condemned by the Paris Tribunal for practising medicine illegally. Mr. Miller holds a diploma from the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg and the University of Philadelphia, while Mr. Fay claims to be a member of the London College of Surgeons. Last August a Mme. Bizourd was under Mr. Fay's treatment for toothache, and it was found necessary to extract a molar. The dentist injected cocaine into the gums, and the lady became exceedingly ill. Her husband complained to the police, with the result that Messrs. Fay and Miller were charged with wounding by imprudence, and with illegal practice of medicine. The defence of the accused dentists was that Mme. Bizourd's accident was due to her hysterical condition and not to the cocaine treatment. The evidence of the medical experts was in direct contradiction to this. Dr. Bronardel, who stated that Mme. Bizourd had never suffered from hysteria, protested against the administration of cocaine by dentists, which he considers a very dangerous practice, thirty-seven deaths having already been traced to these injections. Dr. Bronardel also stated that one of his colleagues had got the University of Philadelphia to confer a diploma upon his footman by paying 20*l.* Mr. Miller was acquitted on the charge of wounding by imprudence, his colleague being fined 4*l.* They were each fined 12*s.* for illegal practice of medicine. [We published last year a letter from the Secretary of the University of Pennsylvania calling attention to the fact that his institution is in no way connected with the "University" alluded to in the foregoing paragraph.—ED. *C. & D.*]

Foreign and Colonial News.

VANILLA IN BURMAH.—Vanilla is now being cultivated at Mergui, British Burmah, under the superintendence of the conservator of forests in the South Tenasserim division. They cured the first crop of 253 pods last autumn. There is some trouble with the drying, as the pods ripen in August and September, just at the height of the rainy season.

SUICIDES IN BERLIN.—Among the corpses found in Berlin in 1891, and remaining unclaimed, which were handed over to the dissecting-room of the National School for Medicine, were twenty-one of suicides by poisoning. Of these ten had taken prussic acid, two oxalic acid, two arsenic (rat-poison), one each carbolic acid, phosphorus, chlorate of potassium, bitter almond oil, an opium preparation, and morphia.

NEW UNITED STATES TRADE-MARKS.—The following trade-marks were registered at Washington on May 3:—"Pythian Bouquet," for toilet preparations (Foote & Jinks, Jackson, Mich.); "Cafazol," for headache-medicine (the Cafazol Co., Boston); "Pulverflator," &c., for powder, &c., distribution (by McKesson & Robbins, N.Y.); "Pedolin," for perspiration-powders (G. T. Rieflin, Mount Vernon, Ky.); and "Frostible," for salves and other medicines (F. B. Scheirer, Philadelphia).

THE DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.—HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES DANGEROUS ANYWAY.—*The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* reports a magisterial inquiry held on September 29, at Ipswich, with regard to the death

of an infant. In the course of her illness the child had been given some homœopathic powders which had been purchased from Mr. John Clarke Foote. In his evidence Dr. Geohegan said the powders were dangerous, because, if they were harmless, they would lull the parents into a false sense of security, and the time would slip by during which proper treatment might save the child's life. These powders were supposed to contain *Veratrum album*, which was a rank irritant poison. In his opinion they were perfectly harmless, hence they were dangerous because useless, because their use would occupy the time in which a medical man might save the child.

THE "VITALINE" CRAZE.—There is a belief in St. Petersburg that the death of General Gresser was due to foul play, and that "vitaline" was merely a means for accomplishing his death. At any rate, M. Gatchkowsky is now under arrest. It seems that, after serving as an engineer in the Transcaspian territory, this gentleman came to St. Petersburg some while ago and announced that during his sojourn in that remote province he had encountered a Chinese *savant*, who had disclosed to him the secret of a marvellous drug or compound of drugs, the remedial effects of which on the human system were little short of miraculous. With appropriate advertising in a very short time the drug attained an extraordinary vogue. Ministers, generals, high officers of State, wealthy financiers, and diplomatists mingled with workmen, domestic servants, sleigh-drivers, and dvorniks in Gatchkowsky's consulting-rooms. He prescribed for and treated all with perfect impartiality, accommodating his charges to all purses, and accepting with equal readiness the handsome fees of the rich and titled, and payments by weekly instalments from his poorer brethren. The avenues to fame and fortune have now been closed to the *soi-disant* engineer with tragic suddenness. A medical commission has been appointed thoroughly to investigate the remedy.

CUSTOMS DUTIES ON QUININE.—Messrs. M. Zimmer & Co., of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in their annual report on pharmaceutical products, refer to the Customs duties which have been placed upon sulphate of quinine in various countries in the course of the year. In France the duty has been raised from 2·50f. per kilo. to 15f. in the minimum and 20f. in the ordinary tariff. This raising of the duty has rendered the importation of foreign quinine into the Republic quite impossible, and will probably have the effect of establishing in France a condition of things analogous to that which has existed for many years in Spain, where quinine and other alkaloids form an important article of the smuggler's trade. In Portugal the duty on quinine will also be raised, the new tariff proposing to change the rate of 7·4 per cent. *ad valorem* now payable to a fixed duty of 2,000 reis per kilo. In Italy a local factory nearly succeeded in inducing the Government to raise the quinine duty from 5f. to 20f. or even 50f. per kilo., but this object was frustrated in time by the German Government; and in the new Customs treaty which came into force early this year, the Italian Government bound itself not to increase the present duty. In Turkey the Turkish-German treaty of August 26, 1890, established an increased duty of 95 piastres gold on quinine, but up to the present this duty has not been enforced.

BERLIN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—At the May meeting Dr. P. Seidler read a paper on balneotherapy as practised by the ancients, in which he described the part that baths played in the cure of the sick amongst the ancient Egyptians as well as the Assyrians, Scythians, Medes, Persians, &c., referring to the nature of the baths and the miraculous power of certain mineral springs as recorded by Pythagoras, Hippocrates, and other writers. He also described very fully the different kinds of baths used by the Greeks and Romans. A paper on a few derivatives of paraphenetidin was read by Dr. W. Ringel, after which Dr. H. Thoms, the president, made some observations on paraphenetol carbamide, the new sweetener, the substance of which has already been published in this journal (April 2, page 485). The melting-point of pyrogallol was the subject of an interesting discussion. The German Pharmacopœia gives this as 131° C., but many text-books state that it melts at 115° C. Four samples, which were bought in Vienna, were found to melt at the latter figure, but a sample of Schering's make melted at 131° C. This was the experience of Dr. Newmann Wender, of Czernowitz. Dr. Kinzel stated that he had examined hundreds of specimens of commercial pyrogallol, and, while some of them melted under 128° C., most of them melted at 131° C. This left the meeting in doubt as to what is the proper figure for pure pyrogallol.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.—The thirty-fifth annual report of the Council of this Society (which is really the Victorian Society, for it has no jurisdiction outside that one colony), claims that "at no period of the Society's history has more genuine work been done in the interests of its members than during the past year. The Medical Practitioners Bill, the Friendly Societies Amendment Act, and the new Bill to restrict the importation, sale, and use of opium, each contained clauses of vital importance to pharmacists, and steps were at once taken in regard to each to have the desired amendments made." The Council had this year followed the recommendation of their predecessors and had made the two courses of the College of Pharmacy into a single course of ten months. The course commenced on February 2, 1891, when 18 students entered for chemistry and 15 for materia medica and botany, while 30 students attending the medical course at the Melbourne University entered for practical pharmacy. During the year there were four examinations for the certificate of the College of Pharmacy conducted by examiners appointed by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. The results of the four examinations were that 32 entered for chemistry and 11 passed, and that 32 entered for materia medica and botany and 13 passed. The report mentions that Mr. Blackett had retired from the post of librarian, that Mr. H. W. Potts had retired from the Council, and that Mr. Sydney Plowman, having been incapacitated through illness, had resigned his position as director of the College. The work had been carried on by Mr. E. L. Marks, F.C.S., and Dr. F. Hobill-Cole. The visit of Mr. Hayes, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, was also alluded to. A sum of 402*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* was credited to the Benevolent Fund, on which there had been no calls during the year.

AN INDIAN DOCTOR AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.—An interesting case, in which Dr. L. F. Fernandez was the defendant, has just been decided in the Calcutta High Court. It appears that Dr. Fernandez carried on the business of a chemist and druggist under the name of Lawrence & Co. at Wellington Street, Calcutta, and also issued periodically a pamphlet called "The Manufacturing Chemist," which recommended his medicines. This came to the knowledge of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh, who duly intimated to Dr. Fernandez that his conduct in advertising himself and his remedies was unprofessional and objectionable, and threatened if he persisted in it to refer the case to the General Medical Committee, with the object of getting his name removed from the register. Accordingly in January, 1891, Dr. Fernandez assigned his lease and business to his mother, Mrs. A. J. West, asserting (so the plaintiff stated) that he was leaving the country for good. He, however, continued to manage the business till the following August. Mrs. West then carried on the business with her son and another. Later in the year Dr. Fernandez obtained his M.D. degree at Brussels, and returned to Calcutta for the purpose of continuing his business, but Mrs. West declined to vacate. Dr. Fernandez then gave his mother and her son notice to quit the premises, but they at once assigned the unexpired lease and the business to the plaintiff. Defendant had, however, obtained possession of the premises (by a trick it was alleged), and carried on the business under the style of Lawrence & Lynch, and the present action was brought by the brother to recover possession. The defendant contended that the original assignment was intended to hoodwink the College, as he did not wish to be struck off the register. His mother had suggested that he should transfer the business in her name, and inform the College of it. This he did with full confidence in his mother. He never told his mother that he had executed the deed, and she did not become aware of its existence till September last, when, in his absence in England, his desk was broken open and the deed found, and his mother thereupon took possession of the business. Mr. Justice Trevelyan dismissed the case with costs, holding that the deed executed by Dr. Fernandez to Mr. West was a friendly transaction, and that defendant never gave up the control of the business.

Fifty-First Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

WEDNESDAY, May 18, was the day fixed by the charter for the annual meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society, and it has come and gone. At noon the outlook did not seem hopefnl, for just about a score of persons were scattered throughout the lecture theatre. One by one the attendance increased, until thirty-four greeted the President and Conncil on their arrival, and the still alert figure of Mr. Elias Bremridge, the late Secretary and Registrar, passed across the platform to make the thirty-fifth. As the meeting proceeded, members came and went, eighty-five altogether signing the attendance-book, exclnsive of the members of Council. The Registrar and Messrs. Flux, senior and jnnior, were to the left of the President. The notice of the meeting was read, the report of the Conncil taken as read, and again the President added another line to his monnmental presidency—

His Tenth Annual Speech.

Mr. Carteighe said he feared that some of the remarks he would make to them might savour somewhat of nndue repetition; bnt it was not his fault if they insisted on keeping him in the presidential chair, as they had done for so many years. It was difficnlt in speaking of the poison laws and the details of the Society to avoid repetition. He proposed to deal somewhat shortly with the affairs of the Society, therefore, unless, of conrse, any one of them reqnired information. He did not wish to shirk anything in the report open to criticism on finance or on any other snbject; bnt in view of their present position in regard to legal affairs, and especially to poison laws, he thought it would probably be advantageons to all of them—to his colleagues on the Conncil as well as himself and to them—if he called their attention to what had taken place during the last twelve months in regard to certain phases of poison law of very considerable importance. First of all, however, he would deal shortly with matters of

The Report

which affected the Society in its volnntary capacity—in its general work. With regard to finance the Conncil had spent a good deal of money. It had had a very handsome income, which was probably partly due to the fact that a nnmber of candidates had rnshed to the Boards of Examiners. Becanse of that fact the Conncil thonght it desirable to make certain alterations upon the new premises, the cost of which in ordinary cases, such as a railway or joint-stock company, wonld be carried to capital account. Practically they saw no reason why the annnal income of the Society, with its increased burden, shonld not be easily met by its annual revenne, without regard to any particnlar speculation. The fact that they had to carry on certain legal work from time to time made it extremely difficult for them to calculate with any degree of nicety what their normal income was likely to be for any particular year. But he thonght they need have no fear of the fntnre in that respect, and they were quite prepared to justify all they had done financially or otherwise. They would observe with regard to

Examinations

that there were several paragraphs in the report which dealt with the subject of examinations, and that it was desirable to make certain changes which he reported to the annual meeting last year. Those changes had been approved by the Government visitors, and practically had just begun to be put into operation. With reference to these he felt it his dnty to point out that it was the greatest mistake for any one of them who was engaged in the business of pharmacy to allow their assistants or apprentices, or both, to present themselves for examination without the necessary training—it was cruelty. One of the most difficult parts of his presidential position had been with reference to things of that sort, where masters had sent an apprentice np—literally thrown him before the Board of Examiners—and the poor lad was ploughed, because he was not properly prepared. The fault was not solely with the individual, but was very largely due to the fact that their own members and the trade at large did not realise that unless a man had a proper training he was not likely to pass any examination, still less the examination which the Government of the day thought it proper for a chemist and druggist to have placed before him. He knew there were candidates, extremely good men, who had been well trained, who failed; but snch failures arose from extreme nervonsness, the man losing his head, and becoming temporarily incapable of showing the Board what he was made of. For that difficulty there was no remedy but that form of rough nsage and treatment which enabled a man not only to know, bnt to be able from time to time to say what he knew on oral examination. To meet this state of nervousness the division of examination which now took place had been devised, and so far as the Boards had experienced they fonnd it satisfactory. The best and most satisfactory part, as a test of knowledge, of the examination at the present moment was the practical work. The men were less excited, and they had plenty of time. The candidates might be ronghly divided into two classes—those who were good enough to pass, and those who were simply nowhere. He was sorry to say that amongst the men who presented themselves this year under the new regulations there were a good many who were nowhere. However sorry they might feel individnally for those who failed, it mnst be remembered that the members of the Boards had statutory dnties to perform, and they must faithfully perform them as defined by the schednle. In the case of the Major examination it was quite obvions to them that in certain practical operations of their business—say, practical dispensing and chemistry—they mnst insist that a man can perform with his hands nnder reasonable circumstances certain operations, both chemical and pharmaceutical. (Applanse). The next point he wished to refer to was the fact that they had present with them the gentleman who represented the

North British Branch

in its widest and highest sense—Mr. Ewing, Chairman of the North British Branch. (Applause). The work of the Society in Scotland reqnired careful treatment, and when he told them that in its chairman they had an admirable administrator and a man of good sterling common-sense and wide views, it was the best angnry that the work in the North wonld go on satisfactorily. In their name he thanked Mr. Ewing for taking the trouble to come snch a distance to their annnal meeting. (Applause.) The other general bnsiness in connection with the Society was the qnestion of

By-laws.

They had in the by-laws, which were now approved by the Privy Council, undone many things and modified others—done all that it was possible to do, without fresh parliamentary powers, to remove some grievances which undonbtedly did exist with regard to members joining the Society and remaining in it. If any member of the trade now told them that there was some difficulty why he could not join them, that difficulty certainly would rest with the individual, and not with the by-laws. Every person was distinctly invited to join them in whatever capacity he conld. If he had gone away offended becanse the President or because the Board of Examiners had plucked his son, let him come back. (Laughter.) The strength of the trade depended upon their having as many within their ranks as possible—(applause)—but if they could not see for themselves that it was an advantage, it was hopeless for him to invite them. The Council had by their reports dnring the last few years, shown that it was their desire to make the Society the bulwark of the trade.

attack of illness, which he hoped would not be serious, Mr. Hampson, the Treasurer, was unable to be present.

The Laughter Begins.

Mr. Henry Long, of Notting Hill, is a necessary adjunct to these annual meetings. The President, "whoever he may be"—to use a favourite phrase of the present one—has generally a rather heavy speech to make, and when the clock indicates that everybody's luncheon-hour has come they want an interval. It is just here that Mr. Long steps in with his funniosities. He puts his right elbow on the stove and poses in true 6*s*.-per-dozen style. But it seems that he has not had time to assume the favourite pose before the first ripple of laughter comes. "This is not a national carnival to-day, and I need not expect much in the way of attendance; but it seems to me, you know, that there is not much improvement in the attendance." He serves up this morsel in one or two other styles; but suddenly a bright idea regarding the examinations strikes him, and he keeps at that. He thought the President was quite right to say what he did about the Preliminary. There is a woeful want of training exhibited by assistants and apprentices. They began to feel when they advertised for assistants, and looked into the qualifications of applicants, or saw them do their work, how terribly their early training had been neglected. They must, he contended, endeavour to raise the Preliminary standard, and make it perfectly clear to young men what was required of them before they entered the trade. It seemed to him that some were inveigled into it, they were not properly educated, and he was not surprised that at the Chemists' Assistants' Association—which he supposed he should refer to as "another place"—papers had to be taken as read—and why? because the members could not understand them. There was loud laughter at this hit (not altogether correct, we ought to say), and for a minute Mr. Long seemed to drop the thread of his argument, for he got on to cutting prices. What's the use of coming into a rotten trade? some people asked. Why, that is the fault of men who are in it, he would reply; it is the fault of historic houses not taking apprentices as they used to do. The boys have to get their training elsewhere, and that at the best makes them only retailers of patent medicines.

Then there's the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, continued Mr. Long, about which he used to hear a great deal as a "divisional manager." People said they never read it, as there is a much better thing than that—The Chemist and Druggist. (Appreciative laughter.) Oh! said Mr. Long to them, that shows that your education has not been carried far enough—(antidotal laughter)—if you can't understand the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. He did not know what they could do to alter it, or whether they could conduct it, as had been said before, on the line of *Tit Bits*. (Laughter.) They might know that there was another Society—he would not mention name and place, but they had not a journal of their own, and had got the *Pharmaceutical*, but lately they had changed that for another [The Chemist and Druggist]. Why did their own members not take it too? It was a poor business that could not afford so much as that; but as to altering their *Journal*, they might as well get some works of fiction placed in the library. (Laughter.) The fact of it all was that they did not properly train their apprentices, and he would remedy that by making everyone who took apprentices pass the Major. He did not believe that the cry about the curriculum being difficult for men in the country was genuine. A Major man should be ready to teach his apprentice chemistry or take him walks round the country-side and show him plants (laughter); and, when the fellow got a good foundation, he could come up to a school in London. Mr. Long next referred to the fact that there has been no contested election this year, which seemed an indication to him that the Society's enemies, having thrown away the scabbard, now also threw away the sword. (Laughter.) The President knew what he (Mr. Long) thought of him—(laughter and applause)—so he would not misunderstand him when he said that someone thought that the Council was a council of idiots. (Laughter.) They had had a trade-interests election, a vivisection election, and all sorts of elections; so, now that they had none, he thought that was an indication that the Council was the best that could be found. (Laughter.) From this point Mr. Long proceeded to speak in his own emphatic way of cutting prices, and chemists cutting their own throats and each other's—a tragedy which is on the increase every day. His next point was the sale of poisonous patent medicines, and the relations of the Society with the Government, about which he has come to the conclusion that chemists are of no use to the Government unless they sell a lot of patent-medicine stamps. He sighed for the time when he paid 2*l*. for a patent-medicine licence, 2*l*. for a methylated-spirit licence, 11*s*. 7½*d*. for a pepper licence, and 10*s*. for a still licence. He thought that if they all paid the Government a good licence now they would be protected. No one should be allowed to act as a chemist and druggist who had not a licence. Then, in expiring whispers, Mr. Long lamented the depression of trade, advocated a uniform price for the whole country, and earlier closing, and invited all present to let the meeting of the Western Chemists' Association that night take the place of the *conversazione* which was not to be. It was a happy, honest-minded man who retired to the side benches when the echoes of this wonderful speech and the hearty laughter subsided.

A Barrister-pharmacist.

Mr. Giles, in elegantly-rounded phrases, soon brought the meeting to a sober spirit. As one of the oldest unofficial members of the Society he wished to re-echo the sentiments expressed by the President in regard to those whom they had respected and lost. There was something of very great solemnity, he said, in the fact that they were losing so many of their old leaders at the present time. He would not allude to another loss, of which the President was yet to speak, and in putting first the late Professor Redwood, it was with every respect for those others who had been mentioned. Redwood had filled a place in the Society when no other man could have filled it. He was a typical pharmacist, who had devoted much time to science, and they, he thought, at one time had not realised how much was due to him. The honour for the earlier work in the Society had been given, and fitly given, to Jacob Bell, but he expected that Redwood had largely assisted Bell, and from the time that the Society was founded he had held up the name of the Society in the eyes of the world. Some thought that he should have been more of a drudge, but if he had been more of a teacher in the school he could not have done what he had. Next, referring to his very dear friend, Mr. Thomas Hills, Mr. Giles said that they all knew how generous he was in the way of giving; but he was much more than that—he was an utterly unselfish man, and he had never heard him express a grudging feeling about the success of other men. Although he had large social success, he had never turned his back to the smallest pharmacist. He (Mr. Giles) had enjoyed his friendship and loved him sincerely. Mr. Hills was a man of very great gifts, although they were not of a brilliant order, and he had given them unstintingly to promote the Society's interests. Another loss, of which he had only heard a week or two ago, was that of Mr. Passmore, whose death he deeply grieved, for he was one of the several excellent officers of the Society, and a man whose ability and conscientious work he highly valued. (Applause.)

More Fun.

Mr. Lomas, like Mr. Long, has a reputation to keep up and when he rises from the fourth or fifth seat of the south benches the meeting knows that the risible muscles will be brought into action. It was "points" that Mr. Lomas had on this occasion, all neatly arranged in notes. First was that this is an eventful year in the Society. Nothing to laugh at in that. Second, that the Council get no credit for what they do. The members should express their appreciation. Nothing in that either, but the way Mr. Lomas "sez it" provokes a smile, and he caps it with the experience of an old member of Council, who told him that he got nothing for his three years' services but loss of time, hard work, and abuse. This point took immensely. The third was "a most important thing"—the sale of poisons—but of this he had nothing but *ditto* to add to the President's remarks. Fourth point: To-day there is no ballot-box. What does that mean? That men will not come forward. We are not a united body; the Government will not take notice of us because we are not, &c. Fifth point: The Council has also got a most able man, an outsider, Mr. Bruce, Doctor of Common Law, member of Parliament, and—and—— [Mr. Giles: Q.C.] Yes

to represent us in Parliament. Mr. Lomas elaborated this point, starting from where he left off last year in his remarks upon the necessity of the Society having a pharmaceutical M.P. He said that Mr. T. H. Hills was a most proper man to represent them in the House—to fill the shoes of Jacob Bell — and it was most necessary yet that they should have a representative there. The sixth point was the reduction of the life-membership fee. There had been no discussion about that in the *Journal*. Why? Because the members trusted the Council. The seventh point was the *Journal* itself, the members should read it more ; it contains valuable matter, and those who don't read it are no credit to the Society. The head of King Charles came on the eighth point—cutting prices, and those people—a disgrace to the Society—who call themselves "So-and-So, the low-priced pharmaceutical chemist." A most shocking state of things ! And the price they mark things in their windows ! ! (The rest was lost in laughter.) "Another point "—it was getting to be exciting by this time, and this ninth one turned out to be a lecture to the occupants of the back benches for not joining the Pharmaceutical Society. "And just another point " (the tenth and lastly) was a narration of how vigilant the office is in regard to infringements. Mr. Lomas had a nice little case in the City which he brought to the office all cut and dried, but what do you think ? Why, they were thoroughly alive to it : knew all about it. So much for Mr. Lomas. Dot these notes of his speech thick with "laughters," and impatient shufflings towards the end, and you have his latest contribution to the annals of pharmacy.

There was a Pause

of some seconds that were minutes long, and it seemed that the stream of oratory had run dry, but Mr. Atkinson prevented a collapse. He had come in after the President's speech, and now spoke from a back bench in excellent style, which met with evident appreciation from the audience. He noted that on this occasion there was a lack of the airing of grievances which characterised the annual meetings, which fact pointed to some little improvement in their condition. It was Mr. Long who had said that pharmacy was going to the bottomless pit, and whether that was so or not, he did not consider the withdrawal of the Pharmacy Bill a matter of regret, for the Council had done wisely in extending the time and nature of the examinations under the powers that they had. Mr. Long had spoken about inveigling apprentices into the trade under false pretences. He did not agree with that, but he did believe, as the President had stated on a hundred platforms, that the training of apprentices was in many instances neglected. He advocated a higher Preliminary examination, because what they wanted was to appeal to a higher class to come into the trade, and to become cultured young men, and uphold the scientific side of the calling. In this connection he referred to the paper read many years ago to the Pharmaceutical Conference, by Mr. Joseph Ince, on Pharmaceutical Ethics, which he read at the time when it was published in the journals, and he expressed his gratitude to Mr. Ince for the inspiration which his teachings therein gave him, adding that he considered that Mr. Ince was a quarter of century, if not a half-century, in advance of his time. After referring to the chlorodyne case Mr. Atkinson complained as to the manner in which the Inland Revenue authorities acted anent the sale of proprietary articles. The Department was always ready, no doubt, to give information, but in the blue letter which they sent out they did not specify the date on which the offence was committed. Only the word "recently" was used. It might be that neither a master nor his assistants could recollect the specified sale, and if the offender should ask the Department to state the date all the reply was that if a guinea was paid to the nearest collector the offence would be overlooked. What could a chemist do in that case ? He could not go into court, with all its exposure and uncertainty, and rather paid the guinea. It was not that he objected to, but the principle. It was to the interest of the informant to gain a conviction, and he objected to the word of one man being set against the testimony of several. He thought the Council should do something in this matter, so as to protect the vendor as was the case in the Sale of Food and Drugs Act and other Acts. Then Mr. Atkinson narrated a case of his own in which he was asked to pay the customary 10*l*., and he objected to the word "recently," asking the Department to specify the date and show him the packet. But they would not do either.

The President, interposing, asked Mr. Atkinson if he wrote or went himself to Somerset House.

Mr. Atkinson said he wrote, and concluded by suggesting that they should have discussions on matters of this kind.

A Spencerian Speech.

Mr. Hyslop was the next speaker, but there was a little interruption from Mr. Lomas which had first to be squashed. Mr. Hyslop felt it to be incumbent upon himself to explain to the trade why there is no contest for the Council this year, and his explanation was given in his best manner. He speaks like a book, in accurately-measured tones, which drop from his mouth as the pearls did from the lips of the widow's child-girl. He seems to enjoy it, and to see the vista of his speech which has yet to be uttered. Truth to tell, the audience anticipated the vista, and showed a little impatience before Mr. Hyslop had reached the perfect blend of pharmacy with the infinite. But, the point was the contest of two years ago—a severe one; a meeting of two undercurrents which produced a mighty upheaval, a prodigious disturbance, a hubbub that had subsided. There was a clearing of the atmosphere, and the people were so severely beaten that they had been unable to gather strength since. He hoped they would be quiet for the next fifty years. (Laughter.) Light had on that occasion been shed forth, as it had been at many times during the Society's history when associations opposed to it were formed. He counted that the divisional secretaries had done much to calm things; that they had been able to show that they were peacemakers. If commerce is the mother of peace, surely science is, said he, and surely pharmacy, a combination of commerce and science, is a child of peace. (Interruption.) Proceeding, Mr. Hyslop referred to the exposure in chemists' and druggists' shops—he could not call them pharmacies—of nasty, dirty, patent-medicine dummies—and remarked that if chemists and druggists could not carry on trade without that sort of thing, there was no hope for them. They must cultivate science, and the bringing the principles of science, as well as its applications, to bear upon their calling, and instil this doctrine into the minds of the youths under their care. He was glad to say that at present they enjoyed the confidence of the medical profession. They were a branch of the great calling, and he confidently maintained that the pharmacist who sticks to his colours will gradually be drawn into recognition by the higher circles of the profession.

Mr. Barnard said he had no doubt that the action of the Council this past year had met with the approval of the members and associates, especially the proceedings in regard to unqualified vendors. And as to the finance, there was expenditure in the accounts which would not occur again. There was one thing which he would like the Council to look into—viz., to get better recognition of qualified assistants from the Government. What induced him to refer to this was the circumstance that some six weeks ago the Bethnal Green Board of Guardians had recommended a salary of 120*l*. a year to a qualified dispenser, and the Local Government Board had not sanctioned it, although they had readily agreed to a salary of 140*l*., increasing to 180*l*, to a clerk who was merely engaged in the distribution of provisions. He thought it was monstrous that an educated qualified chemist should have such poor recognition of his abilities and services, while clerks and outdoor officers without qualification should receive higher salaries. He trusted that the Council would look into this matter.

A Sad Case.

Mr. Henry Wiggins appealed for greater support to the Benevolent Fund by narrating an incident which happened in his own shop last week. A respectable man asked him for assistance, as he was starving. He said at first that he was a doctor, but afterwards that he was a chemist, and that he had had nothing to eat for two days. He ravenously ate half a loaf which was given to him with some cheese, and then the other half. Tears rolled down his cheeks when he finished, and received a little pecuniary aid in addition. It transpired that the man had called at Bloomsbury Square the day before, but was too late to see the secretary.

Thomas, H. A.
Thomas, W. H.
Thompson, H. A.
Thornton, L. B.
Thurston, J.
Thurston, S.
Townson, T.
Turner, C. E.
Walker, H.
Waring, A. W.
Warren, W.
Watson, Captain J.
Webber, A.
Westcott, Dr. Wynn
Wheatley, A. W., M.B.
Whitehead, W.
Wiggins, H.
Williams, A.
Williams, Henry
Wilson, J.
Woodland, J.
Wootton, A. C.
Wright, A.
Wright, H.
Wright, Theodore
Wyzington, —

Mr. Carteighe, of course, presided, and beside him until the Queen was toasted were two empty chairs, neither Sir Andrew Clark, the President of the Royal College of Physicians, nor the Presdent of the College of Surgeons responding to their invitations, but the latter wrote that an engagement in the country prevented him from attending. The gaps were filled up after dinner by Dr. Farquharson and Professor Foster moving up on the right, and Dr. Watt Black and Dr. James Bell on the left of the Chairman.

Grace was sung by a contingent of the "City Bards" under Mr. R. H. Davies, those with him being Messrs. A. Smythson, W. Price, W. Bateman, Geo. May, and Captain Watson. These gentlemen also sang several glees and songs in the course of the evening, much to the delight of the company. Here we may introduce the

TOAST LIST.

"Her Majesty the Queen."

"The Houses of Parliament."

By Mr. Carteighe. Response, Dr. Farquharson.

"The Medical Profession."

By Mr. Bottle. Response, Dr. Watt Black.

"The Learned Societies."

By Mr. Carteighe. Response, Professor M. Foster.

"The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and the Health of the President."

By Professor M. Foster. Response, Mr. Carteighe.

"Our Guests."

By Mr. Carteighe. Response, Sir George Buchanan and Mr. J. L. Ewing.

The speeches were briefer than usual. In giving the second toast Mr. CARTEIGHE contented himself by referring to the unselfishness of professional men in giving their life, time and services to Parliament without reward, and spoke of the zeal and care exhibited by Dr. Farquharson in his public services.

Dr. FARQUHARSON, in responding, humorously referred to the moribund condition of the House of Commons. There, at present, said he, are all sorts of rumours as to dissolution, and he had hoped in coming there that night that the Chairman, in the fullness of his pharmaceutical knowledge, would have been able to tell him when the dissolution would actually be. (Laughter). With regard to the House of Lords, it had, he said, reached a crystalline condition, and was totally unable to dissolve. (Laughter.) He contemplated the forthcoming election with some misgiving, for an election was of the nature of infusion, they had even to submit to something very like prolonged decoction when they were heckled, and in the political ebb and flow they were apt to be washed away—(laughter)—so he might never have the chance again of responding to this toast. In that very room the other evening Mr. Carnegie had spoken about the payment of politicians, telling how those in the United States got salaries and various perquisites, including postage-stamps and free travelling. They had not arrived at that happy condition in this country, as the only payment that M.P.'s had was the reward of their own conscience, if they had any of that left after being in the House for a few years. (Laughter.)

"THE MEDICAL PROFESSION,"

as given by the Vice-President, came out a thoroughly admirable body, for it is eminently a progressive art, and very different to what it was, as he could remember it, fifty or sixty years ago. By the aid of the stethoscope, medical men had been able to discriminate between serious and trifling ailments, but he was rather astonished the other day to notice from the papers that a new instrument—the whip—had been introduced as a means of diagnosis in hysteria. That was aggressive, not progressive—(laughter)—and he would rather be anointed with the oil of scorpions. He spoke of the fascination of medical practice, and said he was deeply impressed by the desire which the profession show for the relief of their fellow-sufferers. At all times, with earnest hearts and willing hands, doctors rendered service to man, and it was notable that a doctor rarely leaves his profession for another. This was a toast that pharmacists could drink with enthusiasm [and they did.]

Dr. WATT-BLACK responded. He began with a story with a pun instead of a moral. It was an Eton boy, whether Salisbury or W. E. G. he knew not, who was about to be flogged for some breach of trust, and while he was preparing, the flogger relieved the time by asking him why he had committed the breach of trust. He said he had not, for the duty was t[h]rust upon him. That was his case; the President of the Royal College of Physicians, and the President of the Royal College of Surgeons had neglected their duty, and he had to speak for them. But it struck him that pharmacists were making the duty too light for doctors, who now, instead of thinking out what they should give to their patients, had only to indicate some prescription which a member of the Pharmaceutical Society had prepared for them. The consequence was, unfortunately, that the patients soon passed out of their hands—(laughter)—and he was afraid that the art of prescribing would soon be lost if the Pharmaceutical Society went on as it was going. He had heard it said that the physicians in a neighbouring country were unable to write a prescription. He hoped they would not come to that.

"LEARNED SOCIETIES."

The PRESIDENT, in putting this toast, made a point of the fact that much of the work done by these societies is the result of the individual efforts of a small number of men. He defended that condition of things, maintaining that if a few, by the exercise of their individual force, were able to propel a society in more than one direction, they did good to science as a whole. If such individuals were to wait to be benefited by others, he feared that progress would be slow. It was said that societies were just another name for "fads." He believed that fads meant knowledge—(hear, hear)—and that the energies of a few men, who might be considered faddists, often were the means of pushing along societies the space of a generation in the course of a few years. Of such men he knew none so well deserving as Professor Michael Foster, the Secretary of the Royal Society, but virtually its master, and with his name he coupled the toast, which was heartily received.

A DOUBLE SCORE

was now hit off neatly by Professor FOSTER, for while the audience thought he was responding to the toast, he was also proposing the next one. He began by say that while the President was speaking he was thinking of a phrase which he had learnt from his father, and which he had taught his own children, but which, he now discovered, he had not fully conceived the meaning of; that phrase was "Anointed my head with oil." The President's speech was an excellent example of that; but every pharmacentical agent had its counterpart, and the oil in this case had its antidote. He was also reminded of an incident which occurred at a meeting of the British Association. He happened to be a member of the executive, and in virtue of that was on the platform beside the Mayor—"our Mayor," the man who by his own ability and enterprise had risen to his important position. The retiring president was introducing his successor, to whom he referred in terms of the highest praise, and the president-elect, speaking of the retiring president, said all sorts of nice things about him—that he was not fit to unloose his shoe-strings, and so on. Then came all the other officers, and each one of them had something nice to say about the other, until the Mayor turned to him with the whispered remark, "Well, you men of science *do* know how to spread the butter on!" (Laughter.) Proceeding Professor Foster said that he had his antidote to "Learned Societies." There was a friend of his, a man with fads, who was considered by some to be a bit of a nuisance, but who was at bottom a worthy man.

Well, this gentleman was accustomed to get him in the pillory, a certain corner of the club smoking-room, and there he pelted him, if not with eggs, still with ideas which were quite as stale. These were upon the great sins of great societies. (Laughter.) He held that societies were started to push forward a subject, and that they got bigger and bigger until a reign of idolatry ensued, and the subject was lost. Indeed, he went the length of asserting that subjects were formed to develop societies, that nobody could get a say in the proceedings, and they might as well write over the portals, *Noli me tangere.* Young fellows would not come into these societies, he said, and though they did they found the utmost difficulty in contending with the wise saws and ancient instances which prevailed. "But are all societies like that?" he asked his friend. "Oh! no," he said; "there is one society which does not make the end of its existence to give dinners to members of Parliament, and other things with which it has no particular concern. It has not scrupled to do its best for furthering the interests of its members; has meetings about its own business; has elaborated the education of its members; provided ample lodging for itself; in fact, it concerns itself with itself and its subject." "Oh, you mean the Pharmaceutical Society?" "Yes, I do." "Well, why has it not yet fallen into that sin?" "Well, there are a variety of forces. They believe in their profession, and give of their earnings to the Society. It is governed by a Council, which has the Society's interests, and not individual interests, at heart. For many years past they have had a President—(applause)—who happens to be dressed for the part: he was cut down here and padded there until he just fitted it. (Laughter.) He understands the wiles of politicians, and catches them in their own net." And here a second friend chimed in; he said he did not like the President's name. (Laughter.) "Michael? why, that's not a bad name," said Professor Foster. "I don't mean that," was the reply; "but it's the 'Carteighe.' A cart is something to push or pull. There's nothing like that about him; he's pure 'oss—(great laughter)—and pulls like the —— (Fits.) He has a wonderfully soft mouth, too, and you've got to drive him the right way, which is the good of the Pharmaceutical Society." As soon as the applause and laughter subsided, Professor Foster concluded by proposing "The Society," with the health of the President—

"Ten Times Famed of Bloomsbury."

Mr. Carteighe, responding, said that in all the work which the Society had done from its foundation it had had the sympathy of men of science. He submitted that the drug trade had to do with science, for without that elementary knowledge of it which was required by Statute it was impossible for anyone to get a living in the trade. That principle had been recognised by the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society, and it was not for him to claim anything that the present Council had done. He had only to point to the lives and work of Jacob Bell, George Webb Sandford and Thomas Hyde Hills, to ensure that all fair-minded men could judge how far Professor Foster's commendations were deserved. (Hear, hear.)

"The Visitors."

Mr. Carteighe said they were honoured with the presence of a great many eminent representatives of the scientific and medical worlds, and many of their friends were present in an official capacity. He would also like to especially mention the gentlemen who had so kindly contributed their musical talent that evening. Among their honoured guests they had a distinguished man—one who had succeeded another distinguished Government medical officer, with whom, in the days soon after the Pharmacy Act was passed, the Pharmaceutical Society had had much to do. Their views had not always been quite consonant with those of Sir John Simon when he was at the Privy Council office, but since Sir George Buchanan had been the medical adviser of the Privy Council, and afterwards of the Local Government Board, he had always given them the utmost respect and consideration. He had lately resigned his official position. He was not only a distinguished man of science himself, but he had been the means of encouraging other men to do good work. He (the President) desired to take this opportunity of congratulating Sir George Buchanan on the honour which had been conferred upon him. The name of Dr. Buchanan was good enough, but it was right that services such as his which money could not pay for should be fittingly recognised. He had also intended to associate the name of Mr. Ernest Hart with the toast, but that gentleman had left. They had present, besides, an eminent pharmacist from Edinburgh, the Chairman of the North British Branch, Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing. He was his personal guest, and he would ask him to respond as well as Sir George Buchanan.

Sir George Buchanan said it would have been much pleasanter for his audience if their musical friends had been asked to respond rather than himself. He hoped they would do so yet. He feared the services he had been able to render to the Pharmaceutical Society had been very paltry ones. He had done the best he could, but he could not claim to have served them Hippocratically or Galenically. He was much obliged for the compliment they had paid him.

Mr. Ewing followed and said he was glad to assure the meeting that at the present time the Society was stronger in Scotland than it ever had been, and a specially pleasing feature was that so many young men took an active interest in its work. He was pleased to think that he was not the only Scotchman present that night, and, with full knowledge of the saying that Scotchmen had an "unco' conceit o' themsel's," he could not help remarking that three of the distinguished men who had spoken that night—Sir George Buchanan, Dr. Farquharson, and Dr. Watt Black—were fellow-countrymen of his own. It would gratify the Scotch members to notice the compliment which was paid to them by honouring him on this occasion.

Then with a little more music the company broke up.

AT THE COUNTER.

Not Surprising.—"Do you sell pepsin?" "Yes, madam, we do." "Which is the best?" "Bullock's—one guinea per oz." "Oh, dear me, I don't like the idea of that kind—have you not that of the sheep or calf?"

"Birdie's E'e" is what a Dundee woman asked twopennyworth of from a local chemist. As it was for taking stains out of a dress it could not be the celebrated Bristol tobacco. Another customer supplied the link; she wanted "hen's e'en." From that to benzene is a natural step.

A few examples of Fife pharmacy requirements:—1*d.* Tinker Robert; Toothache Emmanuel; Tincture of Mirth; 3 Antiquarian Powders; 1*d.* Syrup of Squirrels; a poother, 10 months old. Our correspondent adds that he was once asked for 1*d.* worth bitter aloes. On putting the question, "Is it for weaning a child?" he got the answer, "No; it's for spainin' a wean!" This was in Glasgow.

This is a prescription which an Edinburgh subscriber sends us as a monstrosity. It is not a bad amateur attempt:—

For the bad effects of drink.

Tinct. Micos Vino	℥j.
Acid Phosphor dil	℥ij.
Aquam	℥iij.

Sig. a dessertspoonful.

Messrs. Llewellyn & Co., Shanghai, send us the following as a specimen of the pigeon-English of their native correspondents:—

Ning Po, January 18, 1892.

J. L. lewellyan & Co., Shanghai.

Dear Sir,—I beg to aske you which return the Bill on Last July month 25th $8.25 for nothing you have deduct Bill for me on Bifor and October month 26th of account $23.75. What thing I get to you Please let me know for return. Oblige Yours truly,

Poa Sau

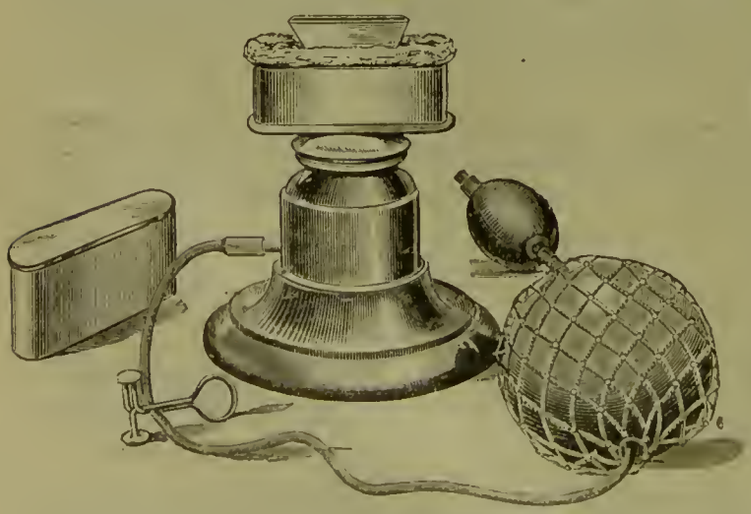
PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

Exhibition in Paris.

There is a very interesting International Photographic Exhibition open in Paris just now, the building occupied being the Palais des Beaux Arts, on the Champs de Mars, and the object being to get funds for a proposed School of Photography. Our Paris representative visited it the other day, and reports that on entering by the Porte Rapp the visitor finds himself in a large gallery devoted principally to photographic apparatus and accessories. An article that attracts attention here is Carpentier's "Photo-Jumelle," a new pocket-apparatus like a field-glass. It carries twelve plates. One of the lenses serve for sighting, and the photograph is taken by the other in a hundredth of a second. The negatives are 4 by 6¼ inches, and are very artistic productions. Fetter's "Photo-éclair" is a very ingenious detective camera, measuring 5½ inches in diameter and ½ inch in thickness. It is apparently strongly made in metal, and weighs 600 grammes (18 oz.). Five plates 1¼ inch square are contained in the apparatus, and the way these bits of glass are disposed round the lens is clever. M. Marco-Mendoza shows a novelty in the form of a camera called "Appareil-portefeuille," mounted on a safety bicycle. This, of course, dispenses with the tripod, and the maker's contention is that photographs can be taken while riding; but he does not show proofs of the latter assertion, although he promises, however, to have them very soon. The firm of Poulenc Frères are well to the front with an excellent show of accessories of all kinds. English makers are not conspicuous in this branch. Possibly the new tariff handicaps them, or it may be that the few enterprising firms who graced the solitude of the Liberal Art Gallery during the 1889 exhibition have not had sufficient encouragement to return. M. Belot, of Brussels, makes the most prominent display amongst foreign makers. He has a convenient-looking hand-apparatus called the "Simplex," and an instantaneous lens, "Le Constant," for which he claims a good deal. What the English do seem to shine in is the small photograph pictures. Lyd Sawyer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, shows some remarkable productions. Amongst these may be mentioned photographs by candle-light and twilight—the Tyne, "The Wynds," &c., at Newcastle, and a number of interiors. Large numbers of photographs are exhibited in the side galleries from England, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, &c. A large volume of clever scenes from the cavalry school at Saumur and of the French army manœuvres are shown by a medical man. The few attempts at photographing in colours are poor and weak. The medical profession send their quota, showing the application of photography to medicine.

The Todd-Forret Flash-lamp.

This lamp, of which we give an illustration, is one of the most perfect flash-lamps that have come under our notice.



Working with a Paget xxx. plate with an instantaneous flash we obtained a perfect negative, the lighting being equally distributed over the whole surface. In all flash-light work it is desirable to use a screen to diffuse the light. This can be made of tissue paper, and the lamp should be placed behind the camera. For photographing groups a battery of Todd-Forret lamps may be used, and in accordance with the exposure desired so may be the duration of flash or illumination given. This is under complete control, in that respect differing from other lamps on the market. Working instantaneously the flash or flame measured nearly 2 feet high, and we should say the statement made by the inventor that it would illuminate a surface of 1,150 square inches was well within the mark. The directions for use are very clear, and may be obtained of Mr. A. H. Baird, 15 Lothian Street, Edinburgh, maker of the lamp. Mr. J. A. Forret, a well-known Edinburgh chemist, is the associate inventor of the lamp.

A Cheap View-finder.

Only those who are accustomed to carry a view-finder in their pocket know the use of them. No tourist should be without one, and Mr. E. Ward, of 249 Oxford Street, Manchester, has brought them within the reach of all; he makes them in two sizes—¾ and 1¼ inch square. They are made in metal, and are suitable for either horizontal or vertical pictures. Chemists will find these finders sell well.

The Photomnibus.

A camera that will take a photograph and which can be sold with plates, developing solution, and fixing salts for half-a-crown is certainly one of the wonders of the age. Mr. W. R. Wormald, of Sutton, Surrey, has brought out and already sold many hundreds of his "Photomnibus." The camera is well made, perfectly light-tight, and takes the photograph without a lens. In place of it there is a pinhole, and the following table of exposures necessary is sent out with the directions with Paget xxx. times plates:—

January and November	2½ minutes.
February and October	1½ ,,
March and September	1 ,,
April and August	55 seconds.
May, June and July	45 ,,
December	3 minutes.

It is hardly to be expected that with these exposures moving objects can be taken, but in a good light in the summer, and a 60-times plate, it is quite possible to take a portrait. The principle is identical with that described by Mr. Alfred Marshall in an article in the *Photographic Quarterly*, "Artistic Focus and the Suppression of the Lens."

"Handy Photographic Formulæ." *

Mr. J. C. Thompson has just issued this little book which gives the formulæ used by him in the course of a series of lectures on photography at Selby. They include pyro-potash, Beach's pyro-potash, pyro-soda, pyro-ammonia, ferrous oxalate, and instructions for the use of 10-per-cent. solutions; Thomas's hydroquinone developer and instructions as to fixing; formulæ for intensification and reduction, with method of using; formulæ for lantern slides; to which is added the following for warm tones, recommended by Marion & Co. with their chloro-bromide plates:—

A.

Pyrogallic acid	40 grs.
Pure sodium sulphite	16 ,,
Citric acid	5 ,,
Water to make	10 oz.

B.

Ammonia 880	40 min.
Potassium bromide	40 grs.
Carbonate of ammonia	200 ,,
Water to make	10 oz.

To use take equal parts of each. The developer is slow in working, and two or three plates may be developed in the same dish. Formulæ for toning prints, and a chapter on "Odds and Ends," bring this useful booklet to an end.

* Selby: W. B. Bellerby & Son, The Crescent, 1892. 3d.

NEW COMPANIES.

JOLLY & SONS (LIMITED).—Capital, 5,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Object: to carry on business as manufacturers and vendors of patent and other medicines, drugs, and specifics. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—F. A. Roe, 27 Princes Street, Hanover Square, W., manufacturing chemist; T. C. S. St. John, 119 Canfield Gardens, gentleman; H. Turner, 3 Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, W.C., gentleman; E. D. Gravill, 6 Addington Road, Strond Green, analytical chemist; H. Scott, 28 Elliott Road, Brixton, clerk; and A. M. Butler, 15 Uxbridge Road, Surbiton, solicitor. There shall not be less than two nor more than three directors, and the first are F. A. Roe, H. Turner, and T. C. S. St. John. Qualification, 100*l.*

MINERAL WATERS SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares; to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in aërated and mineral waters and other beverages. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—H. H. Boyle, 107 Green Lanes, N., accountant; A. Browne, 9 Warwick Court, W.C., patent agent; F. Town-Smith, 19 Villiers Street, W.C., artist; T. Vernon, 8 Tresco Road, Nunhead, zinco engraver; C. Gill, St. Margaret's, Twickenham, civil engineer; W. L. Loveridge, 98 High Holborn, W.C., accountant; and G. F. Waring, 4 Warwick Terrace South, Upper Clapton, accountant. There shall not be less than three nor more than seven directors, and the first shall be appointed by the above subscribers. Remuneration to be determined in general meeting.

SODIUM PATENTS (LIMITED).—Capital 4,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: to carry on business as manufacturers, producers and refiners of chemicals, alkali, and soda, and as manufacturers of dyes, stains, colours, varnishes, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—A. C. Barnett, 3 Champion Park, Sydenham, accountant; F. E. Neal, 33 Stavordale Road, Highbury, agent; E. Wilson, 11 Victoria Street, Westminster, engineer; E. A. Walier, Gresham House, London, civil engineer; H. M. Willis, 139 Cannon Street, E.C., accountant; R. J. Armstrong, 47 Hanover Gardens, Kennington, S.E., clerk; and W. Fortescue, 15 Cambrian Grove, Gravesend, contractor. There shall not be less than three nor more than six directors, and the first shall be appointed by the subscribers to the memorandum of association. Qualification: 100*l.*; remuneration 200*l.* per annum on payment of less than 20 per cent. dividend, and 400*l.* on payment of that dividend, divisible.

HARDMAN & HOLDEN (LIMITED).—Capital 65,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Object: to acquire the undertaking of manufacturers of, dealers in, and contractors for, chemicals and chemical products and tar-distillers, now carried on by Josiah Hardman and John James Holden, trading as Hardman & Co., at Newton Heath, Clayton, and Blackburn, Lancashire, and, under the style of Hardman & Holdens, as manufacturers of alizarine and carbonisers of coal, at Newton Heath; and to carry on and extend the said business in all its branches. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—J. Hardman, Milton, Stoke-on-Trent; J. J. Holden, Duke Street, Southport; J. Holden, Park Avenue, Southport; J. Clegg, Scarisbrick Street, Southport; G. H. Holden, Corporation Street, Manchester; W. Hardman, Beanfort Avenue, Brooklands; R. Neill, jun., Beech Mount, Manchester. There shall not be less than three nor more than seven directors. The first are J. J. Holden, W. Hardman, J. Holden, and J. Clegg. Qualification, 2,000*l.* Remuneration to be determined by the company in general meeting. Registered office, Varley Street, Miles Platting, Manchester.

PHENOCOLL HYDROCHLORIDE.—Cohnheim strongly recommends the use of this drug in neuralgia, and especially when it is due to influenza. Dose from 8 to 15 grains every four hours.

MAKE IT HOMŒOPATHIC.—*Merck's Bulletin* states that potassium bichromate is reported to promptly relieve hoarseness caused by a thickening of the mucous membrane. Enough of the salt is added to 4 oz. of water to slightly colour it, and a teaspoonful of the solution is given every hour.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re ROBERT SPENCER, 135 Gooch Street, Birmingham, Chemist.

THIS debtor applied for his discharge at the Birmingham County Court on May 12. Mr. Sharp, the Official Receiver, reported that the principal asset, which consisted of a reversionary interest under the will of the bankrupt's father, had not yet been realised, and he was not in a position to say what dividend would be paid. Mr. Cross, for the petitioning creditor, thereupon submitted that until that asset was realised the application for discharge was premature. The Deputy-Judge adjourned the application until July.

Re G. F. C. CLARKE, late of Market Place, Dudley, Chemist and Druggist.

AT the Dudley County Court on May 17, before his Honour the Judge, Mr. W. H. Thompson applied for the discharge of the above-named debtor, who had traded as a chemist at Market Place. A similar application had been made before Sir Rupert Kettle, who then refused to grant it on the ground that it was premature. Mr. Thompson said the conditions were now different, and he held that his Honour had special powers to discharge the bankrupt. His present position, he pointed out, militated strongly against his advancement in life, and if the application were granted he would be able to obtain a situation in a wholesale house in London.

The Judge said he did not consider he was justified in granting the bankrupt a discharge, and spoke in somewhat severe terms regarding the failure. Mr. Thompson did not believe there was a single creditor who desired to oppose the application.

Leave to appeal was granted.

Re STEPHEN HASSALL, 132 Charles Street, Hanley, Chemist and Druggist.

AT Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, on Monday last, Mr. T. Bullock, Official Receiver, presided over a meeting of the creditors of this debtor, who traded at High Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme. The gross liabilities amounted to 181*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, of which it is expected 172*l.* 11*s.* 7*d* will rank for dividend. The assets are estimated to produce 77*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, leaving a deficiency of 94*l.* 12*s.* The debtor, who was adjudged bankrupt on his own petition, alleges "bad trade and small profits" as the causes of failure. The Official Receiver's observations state that the bankrupt commenced business in High Street, Newcastle, in May, 1890, with a capital of 140*l.* There are twelve creditors, two only being for amounts over 10*l.* With the exception of 50*l.* money borrowed by the bankrupt from his brother, the whole of the liabilities are for goods supplied during the last twelve months. An order for summary administration was made, and the Official Receiver appointed trustee.

Re HENRY SMITH, trading as Henry Smith & Co., at Batley, Chemist and Druggist and Grocer.

UNDER receiving order dated April 28, the first meeting of the creditors in this matter will be held at the Official Receiver's office, Bank Chambers, Batley, on May 23. The debtor has been adjudged bankrupt, and an order for summary administration has been made by the Court. The public examination of the debtor is fixed for June 14 at the County Court, Dewsbury. The debtor purchased his first business in January, 1876, at Commercial Street, Batley, having then a capital of his own amounting to 7*l.* 10*s.*, and being assisted further by a loan from his father of 372*l.* 10*s.*, the price paid for the business being 380*l.* He left the shop then in use in September, 1880, taking another in the same street, the purchase price of which was 123*l.* 17*s* 1*d.*, his liabilities at that time being 409*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, against assets 398*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* This shop, too, he gave up on April 1, 1889, but continued his business in Wellington Street, Batley. He attributes his position to loss of money lent to a friend (200*l.*), and loss on a guarantee given by him of 50*l.*

Legal Reports.

A Patent-medicine Trade-mark.

In the Chancery Division of the High Conrt on Friday, before Mr. Justice Stirling, Mr. Kenyon Parker made an application nnder the Trade Marks Act, 1883, in reference to the registered trade-mark No. 69,117. He said it was a motion, which was unopposed as he understood, to expunge the mark from the register, and the motion was made on behalf of the persons who were really entitled to the mark. As a matter of fact, however, the name of the person entitled to the trade-mark had been erroneously entered on the register. The circumstances were these:—John Woolridge, a doctor, had invented a medicine which had for many years been sold as a patent medicine, and at the time of his death, in 1887, he was entitled to the patent. On his death he left the patent to his sister, a Mrs. Lilburn, who became desirous of registering a trade-mark in connection with the patent medicine. Accordingly, throngh her son, she instructed Mr. Edward Johnston, a patent agent, to register a certain design, with the name "John Woolridge" as a trade-mark. The design was a remarkable one, being a donkey's head, with a crown, bearing the name John Woolridge between them. (Laughter.) The application was duly advertised, and on November 5, 1887, the registration was granted in the name of John Woolridge, who was then dead. There had been some mistake on the part of the patent agent, probably from the instructions given him. On October 3, 1891, Mrs. Lilbnrn, being entitled to the patent nnder John Woolridge's will, assigned the prescription and the benefit of the trade-mark to James Lilburn, the present applicant, who then applied for the registration of his name as transferee of the trade-mark. It was then discovered for the first time, that John Woolridge was registered as the owner, and consequently the assignment by Mrs. Lilbnrn wonld operate nothing.

His Lordship said that the qnestion that was passing through his mind was whether he onght not to direct some notice of this application to be given to the legal personal representative of the late John Woolridge.

Mr. Kenyon Parker said that Mrs. Lilburn was the residuary legatee, and he had proved the deed of assignment by her. Perhaps his Lordship wonld grant the order subject to snch notice being given. He had seen Mr. Ingle Joyce, who represented the Comptroller, and he had no objection to the mark being expunged *in toto*, his costs of course being provided for.

His Lordship said the order would be made, snbject to the applicant producing and verifying before the Registrar a writ of consent by the legal personal representative.

Supplying Medicine to a Servant.

At Penzance Connty Court on May 10, W. J. Blewett, chemist, Hayle, sued Mand Price, domestic servant, to recover 11*s.* 6*d.* for medicine supplied. Defendant, whilst in plaintiff's employ, contracted a severe cold, and plaintiff prescribed some medicine. He stated that he entered the amonnt in the day-book at the time, and had always expected defendant to pay for it. For the defence it was stated that defendant had recovered a month's wages from plaintiff in default of notice, and it was not until she had recovered judgment that plaintiff sent in his claim. His Hononr Jndge Granger gave jndgment for the defendant, remarking that in his opinion the claim wonld never have been made if she had continued in Mr. Blewett's employ.

The Sale of Methylated Tinctures.

At Shrewsbnry, on Thnrsday, Harry J. Ison, chemist and druggist, was charged with having in his possession Friar's balsam and liniment of iodine, made with methylated spirit, both of which articles were capable of being used internally.

Mr. H. Hughes, who represented the Board of Inland Revenue, said that the charge was brought under the Spirit Act, 43 and 44 Vict., section 130, chap. 24. On rectified spirit there was a considerable duty, while the methylated spirit was duty free, and the cost of the two was very different. Anyone using the one spirit instead of other was committing serions fraud upon the pnblic and the Inland Revenue department. The defender could not plead ignorance, as the law of the subject had already been well bronght under his notice, and it was a case that called for severe punishment.

George Naylor Stoker, analyst, Somerset House, said that on April 4 he went to defendant's shop, and fonnd there bottles of Friar's balsam and liniment of iodine which were suspected, and afterwards were proved, to contain methylated spirit. The defendant admitted to witness that the preparations contained methylated spirit, but said that the Friar's balsam was for veterinary purposes and the iodine liniment for external application. Witness told the defendant that the Board had given notice that only four liniments could be prepared with methylated spirit—namely, soap, aconite, camphor, and belladonna. There was a small quantity of the liniment made with methylated spirit in the back part of the shop, and a large quantity of tincture of iodine made with rectified spirit in the front part.

The defence was that the preparations were not intended for internal use; that one mixtnre was labelled "Methylated Friar's Balsam," while the other preparation was what it professed to be—a liniment only.

For the first offence—that in regard to Friar's balsam—defendant was fined 50*l.*, and in the second 25*l.*, and costs.

Notice of appeal was given.

Personalities.

Professor J. S. Burdon Sanderson is to be President of the British Association next year.

Mr. Oliver Williams Davies has succeeded to Mr. Cnle's business at Mill Street, Pontypridd.

Mr. Robert Butters, of Butters, Russell & Co., manufactnring chemists and wholesale drnggists, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, is in London at present, and may be addressed at 37 The Grove, Camberwell, S.E.

Mr. T. Howell Williams, member of the London County Council, and head of the firm of Idris & Co., has been selected by the Liberal Council for the Denbigh Boroughs to oppose the Hon. G. T. Kenyon, the sitting member.

Amongst the favonred fifteen who are to be elected fellows of the Royal Society in June there is only one chemist, although we believe there were many applicants. The gentleman selected is Professor Alexander Pedler, of the Presidency College, Calcutta, Curator of the Bengal Government Museum. Professor Pedler is the second Bell scholar who has received the Blne-ribbon of Science; Dr. Tilden is the other. Professor Pedler is a son of Mr. G. S. Pedler, who for many years had a pharmacy in Fleet Street; he was scholar in 1856, and has made a large number of chemical and physical researches. Commercial men will be pleased to know that Dr. Robert Giffin, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade, is one of the selected candidates.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Patten, C. A., Roberts, H. P., and Steele, W. C., under the style of Patten, Roberts, & Steele, Ealing, physicians and surgeons.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

Receiving Orders.

Patterson, Charles, Dewsbury, veterinary surgeon.
Todd, Joe, Carlisle, chemist.

Adjudications.

Johnson, Samuel, Wrinehill, near Crewe, and Madeley, draper and proprietor of patent medicines.
Patterson, Charles, Dewsbury, veterinary surgeon.
Smith, Henry (trading as Henry Smith & Co.), Batley, Yorkshire, chemist, druggist, and grocer.
Todd, Joe, Carlisle, chemist.
Verity, Richard, Seymour Street, Portman Square, late King's Road, S.W., chemist and druggist.

Trade Notes.

JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY have been awarded a gold medal for their disinfectants exhibited at the Birmingham Trades and Industrial Exhibition, 1892.

IT will be noticed that Messrs. De Carle & Son, of Norwich, have made a slight alteration in the get-up and price of their crystals for summer drinks, and make an offer for trial orders.

THE LIQUOR CARNIS COMPANY have produced a pretty little ivory pocket paper-knife, bearing the name of their company. They will probably send one to any chemist who asks them for it.

MESSRS. JOHN RICHARDSON & CO. (LIM.), Leicester, have issued a fully-illustrated catalogue of surgical instruments and medical appliances. It is a cloth-bound volume of 140 pages, and it is quite apparent that Messrs. Richardson & Co. have gone into this branch of their business with their usual thoroughness.

MESSRS. JOHN MOSS & CO. have shown us letters which they have just received from customers of theirs in Queensland and New Zealand, stating that sample shipments of their miscible fluid extract of cascara sagrada had arrived at the Antipodes in excellent condition, having neither fermented nor thrown down any deposit. The preparation may thus be said to have stood fairly the test of transport through the tropics.

MESSRS. ANDERSON & CO, of Murrano Place, Edinburgh, send us a sample of malt extract and cod-liver oil which they have recently improved. This is a semi-fluid preparation, in which the oil is combined with the extract without gummy emulsification, and it does not separate. The taste of the oil is admirably covered without bringing into prominence the taste of the flavouring ingredients. The preparation is supplied in bulk or bottled.

MESSRS. FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON have lately put on the market, under the title of "sal-sulphogen," a crystalline substance containing about 75 per cent. of concentrated sulphuric acid. This article is produced for the benefit of mineral-water makers and others who require to use sulphuric acid in the colonies and in distant countries, the advantage being a very considerable saving in expense in the freight and transit. As shown by Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, the extra cost of transit of sulphuric acid in the liquid form far more than balances the extra cost of the acid in the solid form, the average result to a colonial buyer being a saving of about 30 per cent. when the acid is delivered.

MARRIAGE.

[*Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.*]

DAVIES—MORGAN.—On April 28, at the English Congregational Chapel, Pontypridd, by the Rev. J. V. Morgan (pastor), Oliver W. Davies, chemist, Mill Street, Pontypridd, to Bessie, fourth daughter of John Morgan, late Trallwn Shop, Pontypridd.

DEATHS.

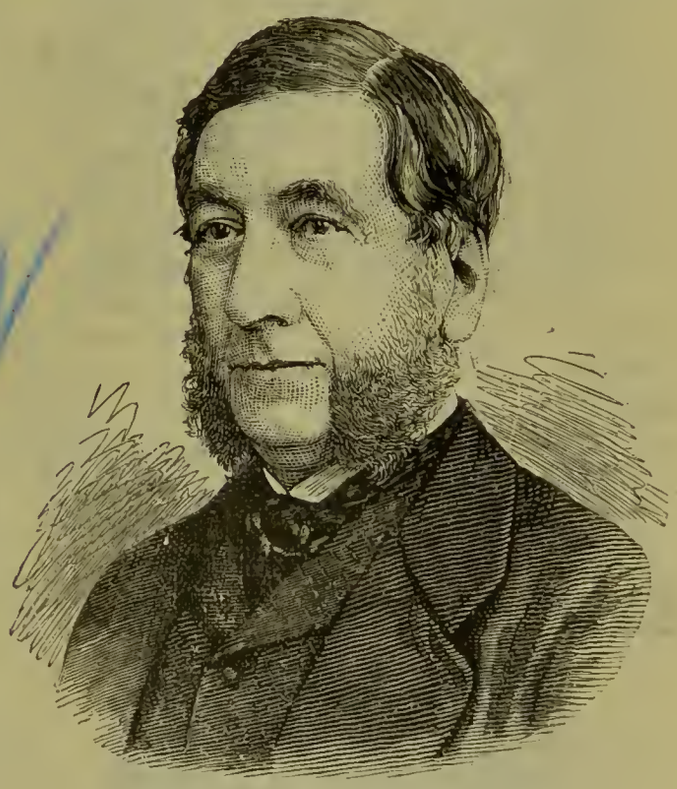
DAWNEY.—On April 28, Charles Dawney, chemist and druggist, Bristol. Aged 45.

FINNEY.—At Brigg, Lincolnshire, Arthur C. Finney, chemist and druggist. Mr. Finney was a member of the local board, and was also attached to the rifle volunteers of Brigg. A military funeral was arranged, and, as a last tribute of respect, nearly all the tradesmen and professional men in the town joined in the procession to the grave.

GALBRAITH.—On May 16, at Sackville Street, Londonderry, Mr. David Galbraith, chemist and druggist. Mr. Galbraith went to Londonderry in 1857, and was the first chemist to open shop in that city, up to that time all the business being in the hands of apothecaries. The deceased gentleman is succeeded in business by his son, Mr. H. Galbraith.

MARSHALL.—On May 7, J. W. Marshall, chemist and druggist, Rotherhithe. Aged 71.

SANDFORD.—As will have been seen from our report of the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. George Webb Sandford, ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, died on Monday last, May 16, at his home in Cromer. He was in his eightieth year, and passed away quite painlessly after a short illness. Mr. Sandford had retired from active participation in pharmaceutical affairs for some ten years, but all who remember the exciting period a few years before and a few years after the passing of the Pharmacy Bill in 1868, will recollect him as the chief figure in the debates which then occupied so much attention. Firm, and yet always courteous, with a perfect acquaintance with all the details of the subject, Mr. Sandford conducted



the negotiations which led to the enactment of the statute in a manner which won the respect of all with whom he was brought into contact, members of Parliament and rivals in trade politics. After the Act was passed, over 500*l.* was subscribed in the trade, and a handsome service of plate, costing 200 guineas, was presented to him, the rest being expended on the portrait by J. P. Knight, R.A., which is still retained in the house of the Pharmaceutical Society. Subsequently, when the Privy Council called upon the Pharmaceutical Society to frame regulations for the storing of poisons, Mr. Sandford urged the justice of the demand and the wisdom of complying with it. There was a great outcry throughout the country, and Mr. Sandford was beaten. We have often argued that if his advice had been followed the advantage to the trade would have been incalculable, but the prejudice against that course being taken seems to exist to this day. Mr. Sandford, whose presidency had lasted from 1863, resigned in 1869, but accepted the office once again in 1879 for a single year. He was the head of the firm of Blake, Sandford & Blake, in Piccadilly, which was the business he entered as an assistant when he first came to London. His name must ever remain one of the most prominent in the annals of British pharmacy. Our portrait represents him as he was known in London some twenty since. Of late years he has only been seen by a few old friends on his very occasional visits to London.

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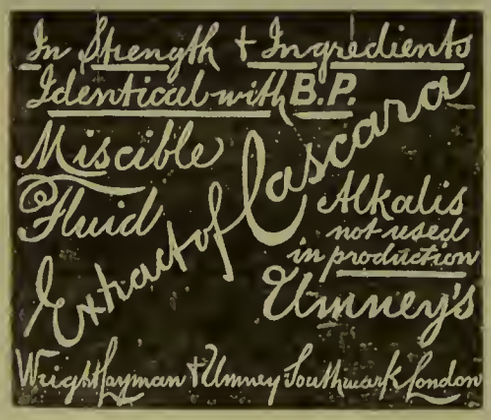

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(REGISTERED)

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Editorial Comments.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

THE Pharmaceutical Society opens the second half of its century's history with a sad record of heavy losses. Sandford and Hills among its presidents, and Redwood, Passmore, and Barnard from its staff of devoted workers, are names which suggest the memory of services which were quite fittingly recalled, at the annual meeting on Wednesday, with the respect which was due from those in whose behalf they had laboured. It was right, with such a year in view, and with the news of the death of one of the Society's foremost champions fresh and startling, that mourning should have been a prominent feature in the proceedings.

We must all sympathise with the expressions of warm regard and ardent respect to which, on this occasion, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society gave such appropriate utterance.

The rest of the proceedings vary only in unimportant details from the last dozen or so annual meetings. Almost the same speakers reappear, year after year, and they say almost the same things. Mr. Carteighe becomes rather more didactic—to use a nice word—and the audiences grow a little thinner at successive anniversaries. The bald spots in the theatre were much more conspicuous this year than usual, and in view of the triviality of the topics which are raised by the chartered libertines of pharmaceutical debate, we do not wonder that men with serious business on hand should find it possible to occupy their time to better advantage than in listening to illogical platitudes and well-worn jokes. There appear to be a few London chemists—and there are perhaps some in the country too—who have acquired the idea that because they have been good enough to pass some pharmaceutical examinations they have some kind of moral claim on society and the Government to special protection. They complain that they should be subject to the laws of the country and the conditions of modern competition which affect everybody else. Speaking of neighbouring rivals, one speaker exclaims with indignation, "See the prices they mark in their windows!" and explicitly declares that such things could be altered if the Pharmaceutical Society would only be good enough to send a special representative to Parliament.

We know very well that rubbish of this kind is unworthy of serious notice, and has no sort of influence. But we assert that in recent years the staple talk at these meetings—which should be in the main serious business assemblies—has drifted down to this level, with the direct encouragement of men who themselves know better. It is not a sign of progress.

The absence of any competition for seats on the Council this year will not be regarded by any true friend of the Society as a healthy sign, and Mr. Hyslop's explanation that it is due to the light which he and his fellow divisional secretaries (district managers, Mr. Long calls them) have spread abroad is scarcely satisfying. Grateful and comforting as this doctrine may be to the Metropolitan missionaries themselves, it hypothecates a disproportion of intelligence between themselves and the rest of us which we venture to think has not been revealed by their deeds or words hitherto.

"We are quite prepared to justify all we have done, financially or otherwise," declares the President, heroically. That is pretty rhetoric, but it does not bring back the money which has gone in bricks and mortar, nor make the income balance the expenditure. It remains the very serious fact that during Mr. Carteighe's reign the handsome financial reserve accumulated by his predecessors has been dissipated on enterprises never contemplated or authorised by the Society generally, and of at least problematical value. Not only so, but it is clear, as we have often pointed out, that new responsibilities have been incurred involving expenditure which the Society can only meet by drawing still further on its shrunken investments. We by no means advocate a system of hoarding for the benefit, or it may be for the injury, of posterity; but the case which Mr. Carteighe and his colleagues, who are just as responsible for the present position as himself, will have to establish, is that the Society has got an equivalent to 20,000*l.* or more in influence, status, or future prospects.

We have several times lately congratulated the trade on the apparent development of a more vigorous policy, on the part of the Pharmaceutical Council, in the enforcement of the Pharmacy Act. We have always maintained that this is their special business, and that in the exact compliance by the trade with statutory requirements in reference to the sale of poisons lies the best and only chance of their future legislative advancement. It was mainly through our efforts, and in the face of apparent reluctance on their part, that the valuable judgment of Mr. Justice Hawkins, in the unqualified assistant case, was obtained. In the matter of such articles as arsenical weed-killers and sheep-dips, poisonous proprietary medicines, and the like, we have never wearied in pointing out how the public safety and the trade interest were coincidently demanding determined action on the part of the Council. The President adopts an apologetic attitude in regard to what has been done in this direction, and almost pathetically appeals to the United Society of Chemists and Druggists—who, as he is good enough to point out, forced the "Poisons Bill" on to the Society—not to raise unnecessary difficulties. It may be news to Mr. Carteighe to learn that the United Society concluded its useful existence some twenty years ago, or more. But he need not be alarmed. The solid sense of the trade will appreciate a steady persistence in the "wise, firm, and judicious" enforcement of the Pharmacy Act which he modestly promises. Those he has to fear are they of his own household, the members of the Society who think that laws were made only for the slaves outside, and men like himself, who boldly advise chemists, when they get the monopoly of the poison trade, to adopt an extortionate tariff.

"EX WAREHOUSE."

THE term "ex warehouse" is of such daily occurrence in contracts that it is a singular commentary upon the uncertainty of the law, as well as upon the looseness of the phraseology in which business records are often written, that any doubt could still be found to exist regarding the precise meaning of the expression. The Judge of the Bristol County Court, who was called upon to decide in the case of Warren *v* the Riviera Perfumery Company, which was brought before him last week, appears to have come to the conclusion that, at any rate in the case under his purview, the sale of goods "ex warehouse" meant that the merchandise should have been ready for delivery at a warehouse in the defendants' place of business at the time when the contract was entered into. And in this case there is no doubt that he was right in that opinion. The points of the dispute, which were fully set out in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST last week, were briefly as follows:—On January 21 last, when the eucalyptus oil boom reached its zenith, and the market was being ransacked for the drug, the traveller of the "Riviera Perfumery Company" (an odoriferous alias concealing a much more prosaic name) called upon Messrs. Warren and offered them a quantity of *Eucalyptus Globulus* oil for sale at what was then the low price of 7*s.* per lb. The Messrs. Warren purchased eight tins, and both parties signed a memorandum recording the sale "at 7*s.* per lb. net, ex warehouse, London." Messrs. Warren asked that part of the goods should be sent on at once by passenger train, but received instead a telegram from the company in London saying that they were out of stock at the moment, having sold all their oil before they knew of their traveller's transaction with plaintiffs. On January 28, a week later, the company sent 30 lbs. of oil on account. Messrs. Warren refused to accept this, and they now claimed, and recovered, 25*l.* damages for breach of contract. On behalf of the plaintiffs evidence was given by four of the leading produce merchants and wholesale druggists in

Bristol and London, and all these authorities distinctly declared the term "ex warehouse" in a contract in which nothing to the contrary was stated, to imply that the goods were actually in the warehouse at the moment, and ready for immediate delivery. The defendants contended "ex warehouse" to mean simply that the goods, when taken from the warehouse, became the property of the buyer, who from that point undertook the responsibility for them. But as the defendants brought no witnesses to support this contention, the Judge clearly had no option but to accept the well-backed view of the plaintiffs. No fault need be found with the verdict as applied to this particular case. The position of the eucalyptus-oil market at the end of January was such that Messrs. Warren could hardly have meant anything else than immediate delivery. But, it may be asked, why did they not say so specifically on the contract? The answer probably would be that business contracts are very often loosely worded, and that, in this particular case, the buyers had an inkling that, if they pressed the seller upon the point his suspicion might have been aroused, and he might have withdrawn what (if the oil was actually available) was an advantageous offer; while the seller was not improbably under the impression that, in the event of the oil not being available, the absence of a definitely expressed condition to deliver immediately would afford him a loophole for escape.

It appears to us, however, that as an abstract proposition, the contention that "ex warehouse" refers simply to the place where the goods are to be taken by the buyer, and not to the actual presence of the merchandise in a warehouse, is one which might find considerable support. In the contract brought into court at Bristol, nothing was said as to the mode of payment; but, assuming that to have been the usual one of "fourteen days prompt, less 2½ per cent. discount," it is at least arguable that a seller would have a legal right to refuse delivery until the last day of the term. Such a course would be, perhaps, highly unusual. Most firms in the produce trade are in the habit of selling goods daily which they have not actually in stock, and which they do not intend to acquire until after they have sold them. Now, if the buyer were habitually made to wait until the last prompt day before being given possession of his goods, business, and especially export business in produce, would be practically brought to a standstill. On the other hand, it would be as unreasonable to suppose that a firm should always be compelled to have actually lying in their warehouse a sufficient stock of goods to satisfy to the full, and immediately, the purchases of all their customers, as to demand that the Bank of England should have a reserve of bullion equal to the aggregate value of its notes in circulation. A great many chemicals imported from the Continent are generally sold "ex warehouse," or "ex quay," London, yet, in the majority of cases, where such sales are made, it is perfectly well understood that the goods are still on the Continent, at the works, at the moment of the sale, and will be forwarded as soon as the manufacturer is advised of their sale. In this case, the term "ex warehouse," like "c.i.f.," or "f.o.b.," would seem to refer simply to the spot where the responsibility of the seller ends, and that of the buyer commences. But when goods are sold on "c.i.f." or "f.o.b." terms, the period of delivery, or of despatch from abroad, is invariably indicated upon the contract, and it would certainly appear advisable that the same should be done where the term "ex warehouse" is used.

VETERINARY SPRING MEDICINES.

WHETHER chemists can establish or not their hitherto unquestioned right to call themselves "veterinary chemists," it is some consolation to know that there is no law to prevent them from "acting as apothecaries" towards the domesticated animals, and it behoves them as business men to consider the needs of the seasons and anticipate the wants of clients who will seek their advice and purchase their medicines in proportion as they prove good counsellors, regardless of how they describe themselves.

About this time the horse is changing his coat, and will be benefited by alterative powders, for which most country druggists have some cherished recipe; to those who have not we may say those powders are most likely to ensure a deserved fame which contain remedies that act on the skin in casting the old coat, on the liver, clogged with months of "hard" feeding without greenmeat, and on the parasites which, it may safely be said, find a home in 50 per cent. of horses in town and country. For a powder that is safe and reliable in these various respects, the following is an excellent combination. It should be given in the morning feed, either on damped corn and chaff or in a handful of bran-mash:—

Antim. pot. tart.	ʒss.
Ferri sulph.	ʒj.
Hyd. c. cretâ	gr. x.
Santonini	gr. x.
Sodii chlor.	ʒij.
Pulv. fenug.	ʒij.
„ gent.	℥ij.

This is for a single dose. The mixture may be coloured with bole without making it unpalatable or interfering with its "nose"; or yellow with turmeric.

An equally efficacious ball, for those who will pay the better price which balls command, can be made with 1 drachm of aloes, and with cinchona instead of gentian, but balls containing aloes should only be given two or three times a week for fear of causing nausea or purging.

It should be remembered that all worm-medicines are uncertain in their action, but this season of the year favours the medicaments, as early greenmeat assists in the dislodgment of the enemy. Such stickers as bots may be prudently prescribed for in the early summer, as "their time has then come," and many an old farrier's remedies enjoy their reputation through being recommended at the right season. "A word in season, how good it is!" So is a worm-ball such as either of the following:—

(1)

Ferri sulph.	ʒij.
Arsenic.	gr. x.
Gum. asafœt.	ʒij.
Pulv. zingib.	ʒij.
Tereb. Venet.	q.s.

(2)

Cupri sulph.	ʒij.
Sodii chlor.	ʒiv.
Pulv. calumbæ	ʒij.
Ol. filicis	q.s.

Either of these balls may be given three nights a week. Modern veterinary writers speak of arsenic as dangerous, but it has not been proved so in practice, and many practitioners give a much larger dose than the above with excellent results.

The spring sunshine brings out the lice upon cattle, for which the following is a cheap and efficient remedy:—

	Parts
Paraffin.	1
Ol. picis	1
Ol. sesamæ	5

Any damaged, dissolved, or inferior oil can be used for this application.

Ringworm, white flaw, &c., should be got rid of without delay, and the dresser should be advised not to break the

scabs lest he catch the infection. The white patches should be liberally anointed with any grease containing sulphur; here, again, is an opportunity to use up discoloured vaseline, rancid cold cream, or aught else in the way of grease, since it is only a vehicle and of no therapeutic importance. Such preparations should be coloured and "nosed," and, we need hardly say, made the same to the eye from year to year. The following is a useful formula :—

Sulph. nig.	1 part
Bol. Armen.	1 „
Adipis	10 „
Creasoti	q.s.

Any essential oil that has gone wrong may be used, but creasote is not only powerful to mask rancidity, but is an active insecticide in itself.

In coarse-bred horses grease has a tendency to break out in the spring, and for this complaint an effectual remedy yielding large profits may be found in the commercial sulphate of zinc. It should be rubbed down and tinted with a few drops of coccus cacti, as this will not be enough to stain a white-legged horse. A 4-oz. packet is enough for a gallon of lotion. Balls should be given internally at the same time. Most country druggists have a good grease-ball recipe, and we take this opportunity of reminding them that any lotion they may prescribe will be much aided by drachm doses internally of either cupri sulph., cupri acetas, zinci sulph., or sulph. nig. Powders can be recommended where customers will not pay the price of balls or cannot administer them. Most horses will eat such unpalatable remedies as cupri and ferri sulph. pulv. if given with salt or fenugreek in a mash or even on damped chaff or corn. Carters especially have a great preference for powders, though it necessarily limits the prescriber's choice of agents.

There are still some late lambs, and lambing oils, mixtures for straining in ewes, &c., should not be put out of sight, and, as too often happens, out of mind. We must in these days of cutting remind customers of what they ought to want. Scouring mixtures for calves are useful all the year round, and will keep, and as soon as the sale of these things is falling off we should be making preparations for fly-powders, sheep-dips, and remedies for scabs, maggots wounds and injuries. Cleansing drenches ought at all times to be in a position to catch the farmer's eye, or his wife's, who is very often both prescriber and dispenser of the remedies used for farm stock. Wholesale firms whose representatives appear at markets and fairs would not find it pay them to keep travellers if chemists and druggists provided for and pushed the sale of similar goods.

It not unfrequently happens that some very good liniment or embrocation is used by coachmen or others for the wrong purpose, so that the skin of a horse's leg is blistered and "filling" of the limb follows. Simple sprains and injuries are much better treated with an evaporating lotion, which is also a rapid means of undoing the mischief of these embrocations, whose active ingredients consist of turpentine, ammonia, &c. A suitable lotion for all kinds of sprains, injuries, swellings, &c., of the limbs of horses or cattle can be made from the following :—

Ammon. mur.	℥ij.
Acid. acetic.	℥j.
Pot. nit.	ʒiv.
Spt. vini	℥ij.
Aq. ad	Oj.

This is a concentrated lotion, and needs to be mixed with a gallon of rain-water, and applied on wet bandages, or sponged on to the injured parts and allowed to dry. There is no season of the year when this may not be sold, if kept in stock and recommended, when less suitable but more widely known goods are asked for.

Another valuable and much overlooked application is carbolised oil, 1 in 25 or 30. This coloured with either ol. viride or alkanet will make for itself a demand if sold during the shearing season as wound oil. Any cheap oils may be used a diluent of the acid. This oil is an excellent remedy for burns, &c., in bipeds.

An ointment for the destruction of warbles in the backs of bullocks would sell well in the summer if conspicuously labelled. Miss Ormerod has succeeded in calling the world's attention to the annual loss sustained by these pests, though veterinary writers have shouted in vain for a century to the same effect. Ung. hydrarg. rubbed into the tumour is a safe and effectual remedy, and chemists and druggists might exterminate warbles as well as bots if they would more persistently call the attention of farmers to the remedies that will prevent their propagation.

An application much needed by the horse-keeper is a cheap and colourless agent for keeping flies from settling on horses. There is a fortune in a really efficient, cheap, and easily applied remedy that may be used over the face without fear of injuring the eyes. Various things have been tried, such as walnut-leaves, infused, weak preparations of creasote, Jeyes' fluid, &c., but they soon dry, and fail to afford assistance. The worst of horse accidents occur from the annoyance that flies cause, and the R.S.P.C.A. would probably confer its gold medal on the man who could produce a really successful remedy.

In districts where quarter-ill or black-leg is to be found the spring is the time to recommend the following drench as a preventive :—

Sodii hyposulph.	℥ij.
Aloes Capensis	ʒij.
Mag. sulph.	℥vj.

For one drink. To be given in a pint of warm water a day or two before turning out to pasture.

Double this quantity may be given to a full-sized bullock, but the dose indicated is for yearlings, since these are the most frequent subjects of the fatal malady.

COMMENTARY.

Oxychinaseptol—A New Antiseptic.—At the recent meeting of the Congress Für Innere Medicin, held at Leipzig, Professor Emmerich, of Munich, showed a new antiseptic, which he called "Oxychinaseptol," and for which he claimed that it formed a chemically pure body in solid form, easily soluble in the usual menstrua. Every molecule of the new remedy contains five chemical groups which are possessed of antiseptic power; hence, theoretically, oxychinaseptol must be a strong bactericide. He has found a 0·3-per-cent. solution sufficient to kill, within a few minutes, the pus-coccus (*Staphylococcus pyogenes aurus*). The remedy is especially powerful in putrefactive diseases. It is only very slightly poisonous, the animals experimented upon having been able to support large quantities without bad effect. The drug is cheaper than carbolic acid, and may be most suitably applied to wounds in 1-per-cent. aqueous solution.

Worrying the Argentine Pharmacists.—In one of the intervals between its troubles with creditors and pronunciamiento promoters, the Government of the Argentine Republic has found time to issue regulations describing the manner in which wounded persons who are brought to a pharmacy for first aid shall be dealt with, the object being, apparently, to secure uniformity of treatment prior to the

removal of the case to a hospital. Fresh wounds must be washed with a 4-per-cent. solution of boracic acid, or a ½-per-cent. solution of salicylic acid. Hæmorrhage must be treated with moist wadding or by compression of the arteries, the edges of wounds joined by small strips of plaster, which do not cover the wound. Suppurating wounds are to be covered "half a millimetre thick" with a layer of iodoform, covered with wadding, and tied round with gauze. Wounds caused by burning are to be covered with wadding soaked in lime-liniment. No pharmacist will be allowed to practise any modes of treatment other than those prescribed in the order. Carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, sesquichloride of iron, linen bandages, &c., are especially prohibited, and after rendering first aid to the person injured the pharmacist must at once hand him over to the care of a medical man. From the minuteness of the directions, of which we have only given an outline here, it would appear either that the Argentine pharmacists as a class are fools, which we refuse to believe, or that the object of the Government is simply to pester them with a show of pedantic solicitude for the public, which seems a far more likely explanation.

THE ANNUAL REPORT ON EXPLOSIVES.—The report of the Inspector of Explosives for 1891 records the interesting fact that only one death occurred in the manufacture of the substances included under the control of this department. This one death occurred in the manufacture of gunpowder. By "keeping explosives," three deaths are reported, gunpowder being responsible for two, and fireworks for one. Gunpowder caused the only death reported in the "conveyance of explosives" during the year. In the use of the different explosives, and under miscellaneous circumstances, 34 deaths are noted, 15 of which were caused by gunpowder, 3 by fireworks, and the rest by one or other of the nitro-compounds. The Inspector claims, and is entitled to special credit for the effects of inspection on the manufacture of these dangerous products. In the past seven years the average of deaths occurring in factories has been 7 per annum. In the seven years previously it was known to be 39·5, and the returns were then imperfect. The following extract from Dr. Dupre's report is worth noting as curious. Referring to gun-cotton, he says:—

> Two of the samples of gun-cotton examined are of considerable interest. One of them was taken in 1887 from the river which passes the gun cotton works at Stowmarket, having been in the water since Aug. 11, 1871, or for a period of 15 years. The other was dug up in February, 1891, on the place of old exploded magazine at the same factory, having been buried in the earth for a period of 19½ years. Both samples were in perfect condition, not having undergone the least deterioration. This, though not quite unprecedented, is, nevertheless, highly interesting, as tending to confirm, most strongly, previous conclusions, viz., that well-made gun-cotton is an extremely stable compound.

The report comprises comments on the accidents and crimes with explosives reported all over the world, and contains a great deal of interesting material.

VACCINE LYMPH.—In the light of modern bacteriological knowledge there is nothing which appears so unscientific as vaccination. It is infection with one disease for the prevention of another, and there is nothing of culture, in the narrowest sense of the word, about it. Calf lymph is a mixture of things, and quite lately Dr. Monckton Copeman has been able to report to the Epidemiological Society that he has found all the following organisms in lymph—viz., *Micrococcus pyogenes aureus*, *Micrococcus cereus flavus*, and *Micrococcus albus* or *epidermis*—results agreeing with those of Pfeiffer and apparently also of Buist. He also obtained an organism which he believed to be the *Streptococcus pyogenes*. Inoculations with pure cultures of each of these on the human being, calf, and rabbits, never produced more than the most trifling inflammation, and nothing in the least resembling vaccination, though one rabbit died apparently of septicæmia after a free inoculation with a mixture of all four. A noteworthy result was observed in the inoculation by Dr. Cory of a calf with lymph that had been heated to 48°. No vesiculation followed, but the animal proved refractory to subsequent inoculations with fresh lymph of ascertained activity, showing that a degree of immunity had been conferred, possibly by the products of a microbe that had itself perished. This lymph was, of course, free from the organisms named, and the result justified Dr. Copeman in saying that it was considerably more energetic than fresh lymph, for the calf which, after inoculation with superheated lymph, had resisted the effects of fresh lymph of proved activity yielded to a subsequent inoculation with the heated lymph, exhibiting five well-developed vesicles. Careful heating is a sure preventive of the opacity of lymph which is taken as a sign of inactivity, but the simpler and safer procedure is to dilute with its own volume of a 50-per-cent. solution of glycerine.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

SALE OF PETROLEUM.

IN the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Causton asked the Home Secretary whether he was aware that certain local authorities throughout the country had, for a considerable time, been issuing notices to dealers and vendors in petroleum (grocers, &c.), warning them that, under the Act of 1871, petroleum could not be "kept otherwise than for private use, or for sale in certain small quantities," unless the dealer had obtained the necessary licence; and if he would explain what justification there was for such procedure, seeing that the Act of 1879 distinctly defined the petroleum to which it referred as that which, when tested in the prescribed manner, gave off an inflammable vapour below 73° F., and, therefore, did not apply to mineral-lamp oils used for domestic purposes, which did not flash below the temperature specified.

Mr. Matthews: No, sir; I have no information as to the issue of such notices as the hon. member mentions. If they have been issued, they do not appear to be justified in so far as they extend to petroleum to which the Acts do not apply.

GAS COMPANIES' STILLS.

On the same date, Sir H. Roscoe asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was aware that several prosecutions had been and were being conducted by the Inland Revenue against gas companies (especially that in Sunderland), and against certain chemical manufacturers of the products of coal-gas, for infringing an Act passed in 1846 (9 and 10 Vict., cap. 90) making it compulsory for every person keeping a "still" to take out a licence for the same and pay a duty of 10*s.* per annum, and in default a penalty not exceeding 50*l.*; whether stills for the manufacture of gas-products had been in use for upwards of thirty years without any attempt to tax them; whether such stills come under the Revenue Act for the prevention of the manufacture of spirits by unlicensed persons; and whether, if the Inland Revenue wished to tax a piece of apparatus which was not used for distilling spirit, he would direct the preparation of an Act of Parliament for the special purpose, instead of permitting an old Act to be used in such cases.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: There has been a prosecution against the Sunderland Gas Company at the instance of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for recovery of the penalty of 50*l.* imposed by the Act 9 and 10 Vict., cap. 90, for keeping a still without a licence. The prosecution was heard on May 6, and dismissed, and a special case is to be stated for the opinion of the Queen's Bench Division as to whether the still used by the company is a still for the keeping of which a licence is required under the Act. In the opinion of the Board of Inland Revenue, these stills are capable of being used for the production of spirit. But as the matter is still *sub judice*, I will not express any opinion.

MUSK-SEEDS.

MUSK-SEEDS now form a regular article of commerce, and are quoted among other products in the ordinary trade-lists; they are sometimes known as "graines d'Ambrette," and are the produce of *Hibiscus Abelmoschus*, a plant growing to a height of from two to four feet, belonging to the mallow family, and widely distributed, both naturally and by cultivation, in nearly all tropical countries. The plant is generally known as the musk-mallow, in consequence of the seeds possessing the well-known strong musky odour which makes them valuable, or rather applicable, for perfumery purposes. These seeds are small, kidney-shaped or reniform, marked with parallel ridges, and when dry of a brown colour. In the West Indies the plant is known as the musk-ochra, and so long ago as the middle of the last century the seeds were not only known and valued for their perfume, but were also supposed to have medicinal properties, and had a high reputation as a cure for the bites of venomous reptiles. Lunan, in his "Hortus Jamaicensis," says, "The seeds, when grown to full maturity, have a strong and perfect smell of musk, a few grains being sufficient to perfume a whole room. Barham says these seeds are a good cure for stinking breath, and are cordial and expellers of

MUSK MALLOW (*Hibiscus Abelmoschus*).
1. Section of fruit. 2. Seed.

wind. Browne observes that they may be used with great propriety in powders and pomatums, nor does he doubt that they may be used in emulsions and many medicinal cases." The seeds yield about 6½ per cent. of an odorous principle and resin. They were used many years ago in English perfumery as a substitute for animal musk, but they were never much in favour with perfumers, and they fell into disuse. Piesse, in his "Art of Perfumery," published in 1879, says, "Musk-seed, when ground, certainly reminds our smelling-sense of the odour of musk; but it is poor stuff at best, however, for making cheap sachet-powder, it may be used for variety's sake. When hair-powder was in fashion perfumers used to scent the starch of which the powder was made by mixing the ground Ambrette with the fecula. After lying together for a few hours the starch was then sifted away and packed for sale."

In Northern India these seeds are used medicinally by the natives, they are considered stimulant, stomachic, and antispasmodic, and are used in hysteria and other nervous affections, atonic dyspepsia, &c.

The present trade in musk-seed, though a small one, is an interesting revival, and we have recently seen some seeds of good quality from the West Indies.

ON THE NATURE OF SOLUTION.

By J. ALFRED WANKLYN.

IT is now very generally recognised that one of the great problems presented to chemtsts and physicists is to find what really takes place when solids dissolve in liquids and yield solutions, and a noble endeavour has been made to remodel the chemistry of the solution on the general plan of the chemistry of the gas. Work of a very simple and very humble character—upon which I have been more or less engaged for many years, and in the execution of which I have been latterly assisted by my colleagues, Cooper and Johnstone—leads up to a wide and far-reaching generalisation which is now sufficiently established to be brought into the light and submitted to the judgment of that portion of the public which interests itself in questions of this description.

Among the general properties of gases there is one very fundamental property which (so far as I know) has totally escaped explicit recognition, by reason of its extreme familiarity. The principle may be formularised thus—that heterogeneity does not influence the volume of a sample of gas. Another mode of expression is this—that a mixture of different kinds of gas (provided they exercise no chemical action upon one another) has the same volume as the sum of the volumes of the different gases which compose the mixture. The principle is not manifest *à priori*, but is the expression of wide experience, and is most fundamental. True it most certainly must be. It is postulated by implication in all our reasonings connected with the eudiometric analysis of gases.

In a series of papers published in the *Chemical News*, and in a paper in the November number of the *Philosophical Magazine*, my colleagues and myself have recorded a mass of experimental observations, which establish the important fact that a parallel principle holds good for liquids. And we say that the heterogeneity does not influence the volume of a liquid, or that a mixture of different kinds of liquid (provided they exert no chemical action upon one another) has the same volume as the sum of the volumes of the liquids which compose the mixture.

In bringing forward this general principle as applied to liquids, I know that I shall have to deal with deeply-rooted prejudices arising from several causes—viz., that most of the commonest and most familiar instances are cases where chemical action comes in and masks the regularities. The mixture of alcohol and water, which was one of the earliest examples submitted to careful investigation, showed the greatest irregularity, and has most profoundly influenced the whole course of speculation on the nature of solution. But there is chemical action between absolute alcohol and water—heat is generated when they are mixed together, and fractional distillation is utterly powerless to separate the last 8 per cent. of water from the alcohol. The case of common salt and water also exhibits a notable degree of contraction when solution takes place.

In the November number of the *Philosophical Magazine* there is a study of the case of cane-sugar and water, showing that the volume of the solution of sugar is exactly equal to the volumes of the sugar and of the water which compose it. Solutions of sugar, therefore, follow the law which we have enunciated, and the account we give of the formation of a solution of sugar is this—that the solid sugar becomes liquid with no, or only the most trifling, alteration of volume, and that the liquid sugar then mixes with the water without contraction and without expansion.

The case of common salt, and the numerous other salts upon which we have experimented, is explained by the formation of true chemical compounds between the salts and the water—hence the contraction; whilst the solution consists in the mixing of these hydrates with the water without further alteration of volume. It is established that one volume of a moderately strong saline solution yields exactly two volumes of weaker solution when it is mixed with an equal volume of water.

REVIEWS

AND

LITERARY NOTES.

The Chinese. By Robert Coltman, jnn., M D. Philadelphia and London: F. A. Davis. 10*s*.

Dr. Coltman was an American medical missionary in North China, and the sketch of his experiences published in the volume before ns is an exception to most of tho books that are written abont the Celestial Empire, in that it tells us, in light, fresh, and nnconventional language, not so mnch about the doctrines of Confucius and the system of government, but just what the foreigner sees aronnd him; how he learns the language, how he bnys his meat, how ho dresses, what things cost, how the boys langh at him in the street, and such like not highly important details, bnt featnres which go to show that the picture is of photographic fidelity. Not that the larger affairs are altogether neglected. Dr. Coltman writes with keen intelligence of the bnsiness opportunities and the political situation in China. The difficulty in doing business successfnlly in China, for foreigners, he seems to attribute to the langnage. The tendency to cheat is so general that it is difficnlt to get native clerks and interpreters who can be relied upon for long together. The corruption and jealousy which prevail among the officials and the statesmen of China is, Dr. Coltman seems to think, the chief obstacle to the development of the conntry. Dr. Coltman's account of diseases and remedies is about the least satisfactory part of his book. He gives hardly any information about Chinese native remedies, and what he tells of his experience of the treatment of diseases may be summarised in the sentence that Chinamen aro snbject to the same complaints as other people, and are affected in a similar way by the same medicines. Of the work of the medical missionaries he writes in terms of the highest praise.

Dr. Coltman gives in detail his first lesson in the Chinese language. His teacher knew no English, and it is from such men that the missionaries have to acquire their ability to converse. By steady daily work, in about two months the doctor began to understand a sentence or two, and to be able to begin to do his own shopping. The teacher who was engaged for Dr. Coltman's exclusive service was paid five dollars per month and no extras.

Dr. Coltman is a great admirer of Chinese cookery. He was always glad, he tells us, to accept an invitation to a Chinese banquet. "The dishes at these banquets are freqnently costly, and always palatable. There is a false impression abroad that Chinese live on all sorts of filthy and. to ns, disgnsting dishes. While it is true that in the sonth the lower class may eat cat and rat meat, and in the north the same class will eat dog-meat, yet the Chinese gentleman will eat nothing that the American gentleman will not eat, though the style of cooking is very different." Sesame oil is largely used, and its taste, at first peculiar, soon becomes pleasant. These are some extracts from a Chinese menu:—"T'ien ya tzn," specially fattened ducks, browned to perfection; "feng chi," salted chickens, tasting somewhat like ham; "huo t'ui," a delicate ham, cnred without saltpetre, and, consequently, of the appearance and mnch the taste of veal; "yü ch'ih," shark-fin, a beantiful dish of amber gelatin, with sauce; "hai li tzn," devilled oysters, with mushrooms; "t'ang ts'n yü," a sweet sauce fish which only China can prodnce. The remembrance of these delicacies "canses the saliva to flow," says the anthor, so he stops; bnt again declares that he prefers a Chinese banquet to that of any nation which he has visited. There is, it appears, one little drawback to the perfect epicurean enjoyment which China offers. The host entreats yon to "eat this," and to "taste that," and, assnring you how good it is, selects from the bowl before him a particularly dainty bit, picks it np with his own ivory chopsticks, fresh from his month, and deposits it on your sancer.

In such sketches, and by the aid of fifteon photographic reproductions, Dr. Coltman conveys pleasantly many details concerning tho strangest family among our fellow-creatures.

Outlines of Theoretical Chemistry. By Lothar Meyer, translated by P. Phillips Bedson, D.Sc., and W. Carleton Williams, B.Sc. London, 1892: Longmans, Green & Co. Post 8vo. Pp. xii. + 220. 9*s*.

In his preface to this volume the gifted author makes the confession that it is "written from memory." How far we are to take that as fact it would be risky to conjectnre, althongh we are prepared to admit that the man who has written the truly erndite "Modern Theories of Chemistry" is well able to present the general principles of the science in snch a manner as to exclnde the necessity for reference. But the expression is happy in one particular sense. It is a book written for students, therefore for those who must in their reading memorise those facts which can be utilised in the examination-room. We shonld not ventnre to say that it is a cram book, but it has been written with acute perception of the capabilities of learners, and with exqnisite knowledge of what is material to those who are exploring on the borders of the domain of chemical science. Of the lucidity of its style, of the fascination by which the anthor has made the most abstract propositions of the science readable and assimilable, there can be no two opinions; and, perhaps, to those who have no examinations to look forward to, but who are lovers of chemistry for what it teaches of Natnre, or who appreciate theory for its direct bearings npon practical methods, the point about the "Ontlines" which will strike them most is that there is nothing old or antiquated which is not treated with reverence and conscientiously compared with the resnlts of modern research. "The phlogiston theory is not altogether devoid of trnth," says the anthor, "for what was formerly termed phlogiston is almost identical with our present notion of potential energy." There is more than expressiveness in that phrase "our present notion." Phlogiston dominated chemistry for two hnndred years, and the truths which it helped to reveal also helped to give it a new name. How little we have got beyond that, and how ridicnlous "potential energy" may be in 1992! The possibilities of the future ought always to temper our notions of the past, and that, in a large measnre, is why books like this of Lothar Meyer's have lately met with such sympathy that the stereotyped form of text-book is gathering dust on the reference shelf. The educational book must have the historical element in it, not dates and discoverers only, but the nature of the discoveries and their relation to present knowledge; they mnst be a homogeneous explanation of principles rather than an exposition of a myriad of isolated facts, and where method is not without influence on the formulation of theories it shonld be graphically explained. We have an admirable contribntion to this department of chemical bibliography in the "Outlines." It is not a book of which any adeqnate snmmary can be given, for it has to do with the whole range of chemistry, so that we must content ourselves by saying that the scholar and the student will find it a snfficient exposition of the science, and a book which can be read with pleasnre.

The Book of Prescriptions. By Henry Beasley. Seventh edition. London, 1892: J. & A. Chnrchill. 32mo. Pp. 599. 6*s*. 6*d*.

For prescribers who have a notion of the medicines they wish to give, bnt who are undecided as to the form in which they should give them, this has proved useful. It contains 3,000 English and foreign prescriptions, and the method adopted in issning new editions appears to be to add new prescriptions to the old. The consequence is that the book contains a large number of obsolete forms, but even these are nsefnl to those who have knowledge of the advances which have been made in medical treatment since the days of Paris and Christison. The book would be immensely more valnablo if it had added to it a thoronghly exhanstive index of the complaints for which the prescriptions are indicated. Theso are in most cases added to the prescriptions, but we think that the question which the prescriber asks himself oftenest is, What shall I give for this? not How shall I administer that? The present edition has been bronght into conformity with the 1885 Pharmacopœia, and the editor acknowledges "the valuable assistance he has received from Mr. S. W. Ord of the Pharmaceutical Society."

ENGLISH PHARMACIES ABROAD.

SMYRNA.

Under the Sick Man's Sway.

The London Pharmacy, in Smyrna, trading under the name of A. Moore & Co., was opened about thirteen years ago, by one of the principal medical men in conjunction with a prominent merchant of the town. The reason for their joint action was that at that time it was exceedingly difficult to procure in Smyrna drugs and chemicals of even moderate purity, while the qualifications of the local chemists, so far as their knowledge of chemistry, pharmacy, or materia medica was concerned, were much below par. Even now, when the number of pharmacies has increased five-fold, any real knowledge of the profession, except as applied to its retail department, is limited to a few, in spite of the compulsory examination which must be passed at Constantinople before anyone is allowed to open a pharmacy in the Turkish Empire. This Constantinople examination, however, is essentially a quantitative one, applied to the pockets of the examinee, and becomes quite interesting as it proceeds. It may be reduced to the following equation :—

Ignorance + Backsheesh = Ignorance + Diploma

while the methods followed are exclusively those of reduction and absorption. And so the successive managers of the London Pharmacy, although fully qualified by German, French, or English degrees, have all had to go to the capital, submit to an examination, and pay 6*l.* or 7*l.* sterling for a diploma, plus several necessary tips, before taking charge of the business.

"Our work," says the proprietor of the business, "consists chiefly of dispensing, and we keep four assistants pretty well employed in this department, thanks to the habit which all the doctors have of sending their prescriptions to a pharmacy instead of dispensing their own medicines.

"Doctors are numerous, and some of them hold first-class qualifications from English, French, and German schools. They are of the go-ahead class too, and the newest drugs and chemicals have to be kept if their prescriptions are to be properly filled. They write these mostly in French, and the decimal system of weights and measures is consequently used. The pharmacist in Smyrna, however, sees quite as much bad writing as his *confrère* in England. Besides our dispensing, we have a considerable amount of analytical work, especially in the estimation of morphia in opium. The other calls on our skill are quantitative analyses of such ores as chrome and antimony. Our charge for a qualitative urine analysis, is half a medjidieh (1*s.* 8*d.*); for quantitative sugar estimation, one medjidieh (3*s.* 4*d.*); for estimation of morphia in opium, 8*s.* 6*d.*; and for mineral analysis, from one to two pounds Turkish according to the amount of work done.

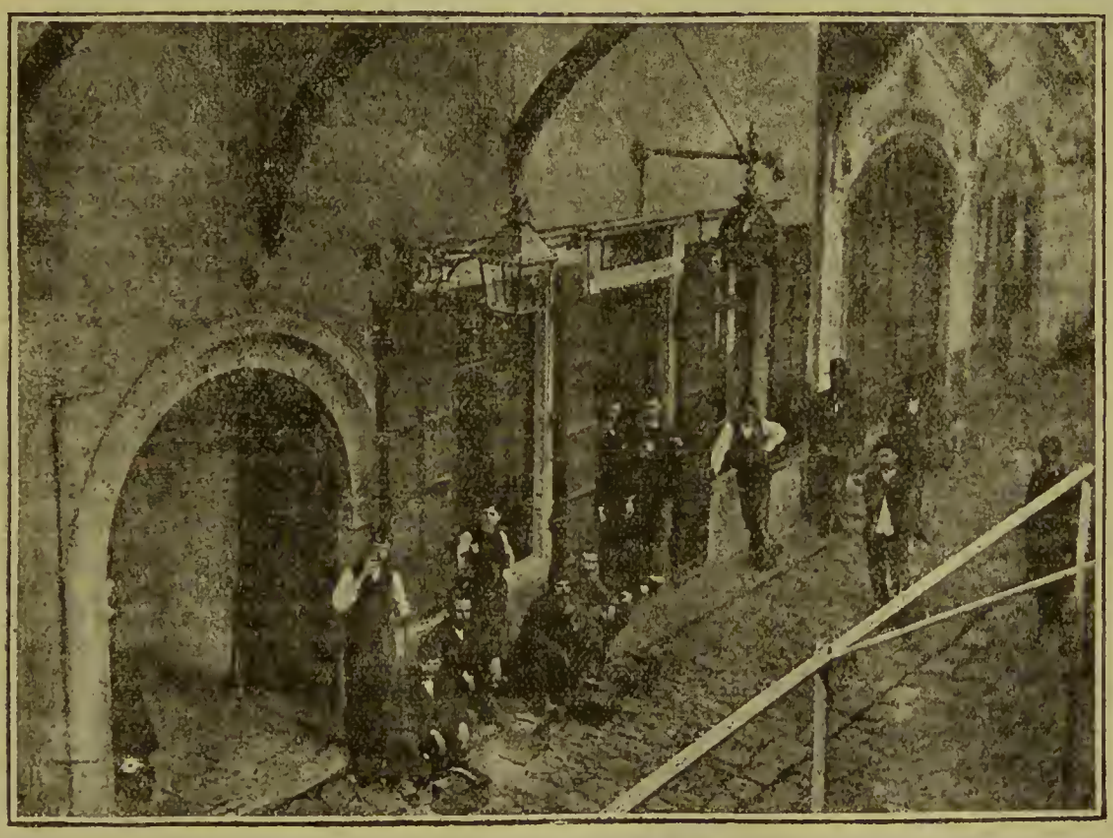
"Our dispensing charges, are low for an English pharmacy established abroad, and yet we get probably from 10 to 20 per cent. more than any other pharmacy here, thanks to a reputation which we endeavour to sustain by buying only first-class drugs.

What They Buy.

"We get through fairly large quantities of such mineral waters as Vichy, Hunyadi Janos, &c., and there is a constant demand for well-known French specialities such as Quina Laroche, Liqueur Laprade, Goudron de Guyot, Pastille Geraudel, &c.

"Large quantities of Alcock's Plasters, and Pain-killer are sold, while among English specialities, Eno's Fruit Salt, Beecham's Pills, and Elliman's Embrocation, are the best known.

"We buy nearly the whole of our drugs and chemicals in England, although we could get them much cheaper on the Continent. And here we should like to sound a note of warning to English manufacturers, and beg them, in their own best interests, never to send second-class stuff abroad. English goods have still, so far as our personal experience is concerned—and we have lived out of England a good many years now—a reputation which is unique, and it would be a suicidal policy to imitate certain continental manufacturers, and damage the prestige of centuries by thinking and acting as if 'anything will do for abroad.' We say it with all confidence, that if customers are supplied with first-class English goods, they go away contented and come back again upon the first opportunity; whereas the person who has once been swindled with a cheap clinical thermometer or trashy enema never gives you the chance to swindle him again."



EXTERIOR OF MESSRS. MOORE AND CO.'S PHARMACY IN SMYRNA.

POINTS IN TRADE-MARK LAW.

By J. Seymour Salaman, Author of "Trade-marks."

Word or Words applied to a Patented Article.

It is well settled, we think we may say, that if a word or words has or have been used in the specification of a patent to designate the article, and it has come to be asked for and sold by such name, after the expiration of the patent by efflux of time, anyone manufacturing and selling the same article, which is then open to the public, can call the article by the name which it has acquired in the market, and the original proprietor has no remedy to prevent it.

The "Linoleum" case (Linoleum Manufacturing Company *v.* Nairn, 7 Chancery Division, 834) is considered the leading case which established this proposition; although it must never be forgotten in considering questions of trade-mark law that the circumstances of each case may possibly affect the mind of the Court in coming to a particular decision—a single judge and even the Court of Appeal are very loth to lay down any fixed rules in trade-mark law.

In this case a trade-mark had been registered under the Act of 1875. It consisted of a device with the words "Linoleum Floor Cloth" inscribed on the border of the lozenge. The invention consisted of a new substance—namely, the solidified or oxidised oil—and it was not disputed that the inventor gave to it the name of "Linoleum."

Mr. Justice Fry said that as the defendants might make the substance, he wanted to know what they were to call it, except by the name which that substance bore, unless they invented a new name for it. Here it appears that the learned Judge's mind was very much affected by the course which the plaintiffs had adopted, and this is very instructive in considering cases of the kind.

The plaintiffs' advertisements, after specifying the trade-mark, went on in these terms: "Linoleum is produced from oxidised linseed oil of the first quality, and ground cork. Oxidised linseed oil is the most tenacious and indestructible cement that can be made." Then they proceeded to say, "Every piece of linoleum has a trade-mark printed upon the back," so that the warning was evidently intended to show that the word "linoleum" was not of itself enough but buyers must look for the trade-mark. It is very evident that the plaintiffs assisted the Court materially to arrive at the decision in question against themselves.

Before the Registration Act of 1875 a case had been decided to the same effect with regard to a sewing-machine (the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company's case) where Vice-Chancellor James decided that the name "Wheeler & Wilson machine" had come to signify the thing manufactured according to the patent.

The same principle was affirmed in the important cases of the Singer Manufacturing Company *v.* Wilson, and the same company *v.* Loog.

These cases were decided by the House of Lords, so that there can be no question as to the main principles having been settled by the highest authority.

But although the "Linoleum" case was heard after the passing of the Trade-mark Registration Act, 1875, and there was a registered trade-mark in that case, it will be seen that the plaintiffs had by their own acts compromised their trade-mark by describing the article as linoleum.

This was the fact which proved so fatal in Mr. Lamplough's "pyretic saline" case, as the Court, in coming to the decision that the words were descriptive, were evidently impressed by the circumstance that the goods on which the trade-mark was to be used were stated to be "pyretic saline."

The point we are now about to discuss, and which we assert is of paramount importance to persons who patent a proprietary medicine or other article, is whether the same result will follow as in the preceding cases if a perfectly good *invented* word is used and registered as a trade-mark, with or without a device, or distinctive label, and supposing such word is not used by the patentee in the specification.

It appears almost impossible to escape the conclusion that the article must come to be called or known by the registered name, otherwise why should it be chosen? Then although the proprietor of the article and the registered owner does no act to compromise the position, does he lose his right as soon as the patent expires? To put it more clearly, will the fact of registration give him contined and absolute rights?

The Registration Acts give a monopoly of that which is registered to the owner thereof—*primâ facie* right during the first five years, and an absolute right after the expiration of five years. This is always presuming that the thing which is registered is a good and lawful trade-mark, and falls within the true meaning of the definition clause.

Then, if by Act of Parliament the registered owner has what may be termed a statutory title to his trade-mark, why should this be taken away from him after the expiration of his patent?

The argument of V.C. James in the Wheeler & Wilson case that a man cannot prolong his monopoly by saying, "I have a trade-mark in the name of a thing which was the subject of a patent," was used in a case which occurred before the Act was passed for the registration of trade-marks.

It is well known that several owners of proprietary articles lost their rights because they allowed others to infringe upon them without taking the proper steps to protect themselves.

This was the case with Harvey's sauce, with Reading sauce, with Worcestershire sauce. Lord Justice Mellish said with reference to the Harvey sauce case:—

> Then what is the test by which a decision is to be arrived at, when a word which was originally a trade-mark has become *publici juris*? I think the test must be whether the use of it by other persons is still calculated to deceive the public; whether it may still have the effect of inducing the public to buy goods not made by the original owner of the trade-mark, as if they were his goods. If the mark has come to be so public and in such universal use that nobody can be deceived by the use of it, or can be induced from the use of it to believe that he is buying the goods of the original trader, it appears to me, however hard to some extent it may appear on the trader, yet, practically as the right to a trade-mark is simply a right to prevent a trader from being cheated by other persons' goods being sold as his goods through the fraudulent use of the trade-mark; the right to the trade-mark must be gone.

We think that this important judgment may be cited in favour of the contention for the continued right of a registered owner of a trade-mark to his trade-mark, although his patent has expired, because, again to quote the eminent Judge's words, "the *use of it by other persons is calculated to deceive the public.*" It would have the effect of inducing the public to buy goods not made by the original owner of the trade-mark as if they were his goods.

We must here make a practical suggestion, attention to which, we feel quite sure, may be of great use to persons placed in the position upon which we are commenting. It is impossible to speak with absolute certainty as to the view which a Court may take of the circumstances, as there are no decisions to guide us. But this we can say with certainty: Even although a name which is adopted as a trade-mark is open to the public at the expiration of a patent, it does not follow that a distinctive label or device applied to a bottle or the thing in which the article is contained, and which is duly registered, should become public property.

There is ample authority for this proposition. One case may be cited to establish it, and coming from so eminent a judge as V.C. Wood, afterwards Lord Hatherly, it must be treated as one without question. It occurred in the case of Taylor & Co.'s patent solid-headed pins. V.C. Wood observed:—

> It was said that when a patent expired it was open to the public at large to adopt the description of the article by which it had become known to the world, and to use the label by which the article made by the plaintiffs had been distinguished. It does not, however, follow, because upon the expiration of the patent the article and known description became open to all, that therefore all would be entitled to use the label by which the patentees had been accustomed to distinguish their goods. The public may have acquired confidence in that particular label, and that confidence may have given a value to it, which the patentees may be entitled to have protected after the expiration of the patent.

We therefore advise all persons who take out a patent for a proprietary article, if they adopt a name for it, in the first place, not to allow that name to appear in the specification; in the next place, when registering the trade-mark, not to describe the goods by the name of the article; and above all, to adopt a *specific device* and very *distinctive label*—not distinctive merely by the use of colours—so that whatever became of the name, they may continue to reap the fruits of their enterprise, and possibly of a large expenditure of money in making the article known and appreciated by the public—a reputation which really and justly belongs to the original manufacturers, and which it does not appear just should be taken away from them.

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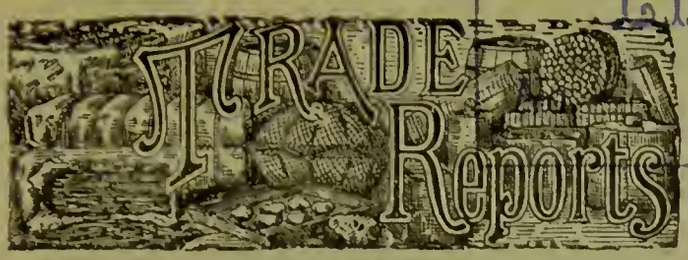

Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

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42 CANNON STREET, E.C., *May* 19.

London. Business in our branches of produce has been unusually slack this week, and complaints of almost utter stagnation in all the leading departments of the drug and chemical trade are becoming very frequent. The principal alteration in chemicals is the substantial increase of about 20 per cent. which has been made in the price of chloroform. Cream of tartar is very firm, with a reduced stock, and it is very likely that the expected advance in the price of quicksilver (which is looked for in the course of a few days) will result in an all-round increase in the price of mercurials. Sulphate of copper is scarce and rising, and antimony has somewhat recovered after the recent sales at low prices. Citric acid and concentrated juice have fallen afresh, while tartaric remains utterly neglected. Reductions have also been made in the quotations of bromides of ammonium and sodium. Quinine has been a dead letter this week. In drugs the alterations are few and unimportant—raw camphor is lower, China galls have sold very cheaply, English expressed almond oil has been reduced in price, American oil of peppermint is a point or two higher, gum tragacanth sold very firmly last Friday, and cinchona has shown no further reduction. That is just about all. Surveying now the large number of articles, such as heavy chemicals, drysalteries, and spices, which are more or less intimately associated with the drug business, "lower prices" is the watchword all round. Spices were never more neglected. White pepper, pimento, Zanzibar cloves, chillies, cinnamon chips, and rough Cochin ginger all sold for less than they were worth last week. Nutmegs and mace are dull, and only arrowroot shows a strong market. Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, and sulphur are also lower, and the price of soda crystals has been reduced. Shellac was reported strong and rising early in the week, but it has since rapidly lost ground again. Rape oil, cotton oil, and turpentine are quiet, linseed oil rather easier, and indiarubber shows a trifling improvement. The Bank Rate remains at 2 per cent., and the Eastern exchanges stand as follows:—Bombay, 1*s.* $3\frac{11}{32}$*d.*, and Calcutta, 1*s.* $3\frac{3}{8}$*d.* Bar silver has advanced to $40\frac{3}{16}$*d.* per oz.

Liverpool. Our Liverpool correspondent writes that African ginger is now firmly held in that market. He also reports that Calabar beans appear to have reached bottom, and that fenugreek-seed continues to sell at the late prices. Turpentine is easier, but guinea-grains continue to sell steadily. The new crop of Irish moss is now almost due, and, in anticipation of it, easier prices rule. Canary-seed is firm, but there has been no further progress in the advance. Castor oil and Chilian honey remain unaltered, but in kola-nuts there has been a considerable movement at higher prices.

America. Writing on May 11, our New York correspondent observes that the volume of business in the drug and chemical markets there appears to have lessened somewhat, while such alterations in value as have occurred are generally towards lower rates. Bichromate of potash has advanced owing to the news from London of a reconstitution of the syndicate, and domestic manufacturers have raised their figures. American bromide of potassium is being offered at 21 cents, foreign at 20 cents; but there has been no new development in the situation. Carbonate of ammonia remains firm and strong. Quinine is said to be offering at 17 cents per oz., but no business has yet been put through at that figure. Chloral hydrate (as announced in our recent cablegram) has declined to 95 cents for crystals in jars. This fall has been brought about by the concerted action of the old manufacturers, who want to "freeze out" a new house who have just commenced to offer the drug. Cascara sagrada is unchanged at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 cents per lb. From Mexico repeated reports have been received of a short vanilla crop, and these are, to some extent, confirmed by the fact that, although the season is now well advanced, very little Mexican vanilla has been received in New York. Balsams are fairly steady, but without new features. German ergot of rye is lower, one seller going round soliciting bids at 40 cents. Two thousand lbs. of guarana have been sold at firm prices. Mercurials have been reduced in price. Kino, gamboge, buchu, and senna are in good request and scarce. Jalap has weakened under the influence of continued heavy imports. The stock of Honduras sarsaparilla is said to be very light, and the demand has improved considerably, but Mexican is quoted rather lower. The advance in Californian borax has not been altogether maintained. Menthol has advanced to $2.85, rock-bottom price.

A Curious Seed.

A small bag of yellow-coloured flat seeds, about the size of a small almond, and imported, it is said, from Matto-Grosso, in Brazil, was offered at the last drug auctions as "St. Ignatius beans" (which the drug certainly was not) or "whatever it might be"—a good saving clause. The seeds are not unlike those of a *Copaifera* (copaiba), and the fact that on cutting or scraping one an abundance of a viscid, quickly-drying, yellow balsam exudes seems at first sight to corroborate this supposition. We have not had an opportunity of isolating and examining this exudation, but the thought of any relation to copaiba is dispelled by a botanical examination of the seeds. We have submitted a specimen to a well-known authority, who informs us that there is no doubt the seeds are derived from a species of *Myrospermum*. We may add that the liquid, which we have called a balsam, is contained in cells, some of which are an eighth of an inch long. The balsam has an odour closely resembling black-currant leaves, and doubtless bears some relation to white Peru balsam.

Lead and Lead salts in Citric and Tartaric Acids.

M. Buchet, of the Pharmacie Centrale de France, has examined fourteen samples of commercial citric and tartaric acids of different makes for the purpose of ascertaining their freedom or otherwise from lead and lead-salts. He was induced to undertake this investigation owing to the rejection of a parcel of tartaric acid by the French War Office on the ground that the drug contained lead, both in a free state and in combination. The presence of lead in combination in the acids is due to the evaporation of the mother liquor in lead-lined vessels, and that of free lead to the circumstance that minute particles of the metal are apt to adhere to the acid crystals when these are taken out of the crystallising apparatus.

Of the fourteen samples analysed by M. Buchet only one was found to be practically pure. The result of the analysis was as follows:—

Sample	Free lead	Lead in combination
	Per cent.	Per cent.
1. Tartaric acid, V.	0·64	0·17
2. " D. & M. (crystals) ..	0·18	0·275
3. " D. & M. (powder) ..	0·21	0·2
4. " K. & B.	Minute traces	0·42
5. " B., No. 1.	0·55	0·22
6. " B., No. 2.	0·71	0·285
7. " B.	0·58	0·25
8. " Factory of T.	0·18	0·18
9. " M. L.	0·64	3·65
10. " L. & de R.	0·11	0·81
11. " D M	0·25	0·27
12. Citric acid, D & M	None	Minute traces
13. " K. B.	Traces	0·272
14. " D. M.	0·7	0·21

The presence of metallic lead was proved by dissolving 200 grammes of tartaric acid in three times their weight of distilled water, and adding a slight excess of ammonia to the solution in order to dissolve completely the sulphate of lead, which is sometimes found in a crystallised state in the tartaric solution. The liquor was left standing for twenty-four hours, filtered, and the filtrate washed carefully. The filtrate was then treated with nitric acid, and to the concentrated nitric solution were added sulphuric acid and twice the volume of alcohol of the solution. The precipitate of sulphate of lead, washed by alcohol, was filtered and weighed after incineration. To ascertain the presence of lead in combination (usually as a sulphate) the solution of tartrate of ammonia is acidulated with a few drops of hydrochloric acid, and a current of sulphuretted hydrogen is passed through it to saturation. The mixture is left standing for twelve hours, and the sulphate of lead collected on a filter.

The Metric System.

The New Decimal Association, of Botolph House, Eastcheap, has memorialised the Committee of Council on Education, recommending that in certain of the science examinations alternative questions be given in future, based on the metric system of measurement, which may be taken, at the option of the candidate, in lieu of questions based on the British system of weights and measures. The Committee of Council on Education has already ordered that the principles of the metric system should be taught in the higher standards of all elementary schools.

The Dyeing of Pepper.

The *Produce Markets Review* complains of [the increasing practice of adulterating pepper, and remarks that, in addition to the well-known expedient of sophisticating ground pepper with rice flour, "there is reason to believe also that some other substance is now being extensively added to white pepper in the process of grinding. What this substance is we do not know, but it is suspected to consist of the refuse ginger left after the fermentation of ginger-beer. In addition to this, an entirely new practice has lately been developed, and that is, dyeing pepper yellow by the addition of turmeric, probably in the process of grinding. The question is why this tinge should be desired. The natural colour of white pepper is not yellow at all, but greyish. The circumstance which has led to the staining of pepper is the fact that parcels decorticated in London have a somewhat yellow tinge, which has become associated in the minds of the grocers with the best qualities prepared in recent years. No doubt, therefore, it has occurred to ingenious people that it would be advantageous to dye the common qualities of pepper of a similar, or even of a richer, tint, and thus enable a higher price to be obtained for what is really an inferior article."

More Refined Japan Camphor.

Messrs. James Morrison & Co., of 4 Fenchurch Street, who have been well-known in the trade for many years as importers of crude Japan camphor and other Japanese produce, are now introducing refined camphor made in Japan. They have been appointed agents for this country and the continent for the Japan Camphor Company, a large organisation which was started a year or more ago for the purpose of introducing European methods of camphor refining into Japan, and to the inauguration of which we referred at the time. Messrs. Morrison & Co. have already had several consignments of this camphor, but up to the present time they have not appealed to buyers directly. They have submitted to us samples of camphor-flowers which, for strength and purity, appear equal to the best brands in the market. This camphor, of which they keep a stock, is packed in cases of two 20-lb. tins. They have also just landing a consignment of Japan camphor in 1-oz. and 2-oz. tablets, and in 2½-lb. blocks.

ACID (CITRIC).—The market is again a shade easier; 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb. would buy to-day, and concentrated juice may be had at 19*l.* 15*s.*

ACID (TARTARIC).—An exceedingly dull market; foreign brands may be had at 11¼*d.* to 11½*d.*, English at ¼*d.* per lb. above those figures.

ANTIMONY.—For crude Japanese 27*l.* is the general spot quotation.

BROMIDE OF AMMONIUM and of sodium have been reduced 1*d.* per lb.; the price for either is now 1*s.* 4½*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb.

BUCHU.—Seventeen packages buchu leaves came from East London by the *Dane* this week.

CALABAR BEANS.—Further sales are reported from Liverpool at 2*d.* per lb.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The market is lower. Sales of Japan have been made at 107*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f., near at hand, and 110*s.* spot. China is said to have sold at 103*s.* on the spot. For distant arrival (Japan), 105*s.*, c.i.f., delivered weights, is asked. The supplies of Formosa camphor in China on March 31 were exhausted. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that the supplies generally are insufficient to meet the demand, has caused the market to harden.

CARAWAY-SEED.—At the spice auctions this week 21*s.* per cwt. was paid for 100 bags good Dutch seed of old crop.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Reports from the Pacific state that the price for this drug is now too low to make it worth while to collect any, and that therefore no crop will be gathered this season.

CASCARILLA.—We note an arrival of 75 bales from New York this week.

CHILLIES.—Values are still falling. For a few bales medium Zanzibar 43*s.* was paid, but the bulk of this variety was bought in. Five bales bold Sierra Leone chillies realised 36*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

CHLOROFORM.—The price has been advanced 3*d.* per lb. all round; the present quotation is from 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

CINCHONA.—At the cinchona auctions on Tuesday, a moderate quantity of bark was offered for sale, the catalogues comprising—

	Packages		Packages	
Ceylon cinchona	617	of which	552	were sold
East Indian cinchona	885	"	789	"
Java cinchona	30	"	30	"
South American cinchona ..	246	"	207	"
West African cinchona ..	454	"	454	"
	2,232		2,032	

The assortment of the bark was a fairly good one, and included an unusually large proportion of druggists' kinds. The greater part of the East Indian cinchona consisted of Nilgiri bark, recently imported from Madras, part of which realised fairly satisfactory prices, with good competition. The general tone at the auctions was good, and nearly the whole of the supply offered sold, with fair animation, at prices fully on a par with those of the last sales, with an occasional slight advance. The unit runs from 1$\frac{1}{16}$*d.* for poor to 1$\frac{1}{8}$*d.* per lb. for good bark.

The following are the approximate quantities purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Mannheim and Amsterdam works ..	80,755
" Auerbach works	69,705
" Brunswick works	61,393
" French factory	29,005
" American and Italian works	27,670
Messrs. Howards & Sons	26,543
Agents for the Frankfort o/M. and Stuttgart works	24,729
Sundry druggists	61,504
Total quantity of bark sold	381,304
Bought in or withdrawn	35,704
Total quantity offered	417,008

It should be well understood that the quantity of bark bought gives no indication of the quinine value represented by it; some firms who buy large quantities of bark often take the poorer lots, while their competitors, who may buy less bulk, secure parcels of higher test.

The following are the prices paid for sound bark:—

CEYLON CINCHONA.—*Original*—Red varieties: Bold, partly broken bright druggists' quill, 4½*d.* to 5*d.*; ordinary dull and

woody to good bright quilly stem and branch chips, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; fair to good bright shavings, $2d.$ to $3d.$; brown split and dull quill, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; root, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. Grey varieties: Fair quilly chips, partly woody, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $3d.$; shavings, $3d.$; root, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. Yellow: Branch chips, dull and poor, $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. Hybrid chips, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. *Renewed*—Red varieties: Fair but woody to good bright stem chips, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $4d.$; good bright shavings, $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. Fair but woody to good bright quilly chips, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $6d.$ per lb. Hybrid chips, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $4d.$ per lb.

East Indian Cinchona. — *Original* — Red varieties: Fine bold long mossy druggists' quills, $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $10d.$; rather thinner silvery ditto, $6d.$ to $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; good brown quill, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; poor and woody to good strong quilly stem and branch chips, $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $3\frac{3}{4}d.$; fine ditto, $4d.$ to $4\frac{1}{4}d.$; chips and shavings mixed, $2d.$; good bright shavings, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; root, $3d.$ to $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. Grey varieties: Common chips, $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; fair to good bright quilly chips and shavings (a large quantity), $3d.$ to $6d.$ per lb. Yellow: Bright chips, $5\frac{3}{4}d.$; fine spokeshavings, $8d.$ per lb. *Renewed*—Red varieties: Fair bright spokeshavings, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $4d.$; fair chips, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. Grey: Shavings, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; fine quilly chips, $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

Java Cinchona.—Ledger chips, rather dull to fair, realised from $2d.$ to $5d.$; root, $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb.

West African Cinchona.—The large supply of 454 packages of San Thomé bark, nearly all damaged, sold at $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for fair medium *Succirubra* quill, and at $2d.$ to $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. for ditto chips and broken quill.

South American Cinchona.—Of this description none but cultivated Bolivian *Calisaya* bark was offered, and mostly sold at $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. for fine bold heavy silvery quill, and $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. for split and broken to fair bold quill.

The exports of cinchona from Java during the nine months between July 1 and March 31 have been as follows:—

—	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88
	Amsterdam lbs.	Amsterdam lbs.	Amsterdam lbs.	Amsterdam lbs.	Amsterdam lbs.
Private plantations	5,811,278	5,348,211	3,377,432	2,717,832	2,181,265
Government plantations	515,352	450,212	445,940	558,712	511,823
Total ..	6,326,630	5,793,423	3,823,372	3,276,574	2,693,088

Cinnamon Chips are lower, 239 bags ordinary coarse Ceylon having been sold at auction at $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $2d.$ per lb.

Cloves have declined still further; low dark to fair Zanzibar sold at auction at $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $2\frac{11}{16}d.$ per lb., ordinary dark Amboina at $3\frac{3}{8}d.$ to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$, and fine bright bold picked Penang at $12d.$ to $12\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. Clove-stems are also lower, $\frac{5}{8}d.$ per lb. being accepted for a mouldy parcel at the auctions. Sales of Zanzibar cloves, at $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. for June-August delivery, were made early this week.

Copper (Sulphate).—The market is advancing, and available supplies are small. This week "Anchor" brand has been sold at $15l.$ $5s.$, rising to $15l.$ $10s.$ Best Mint is held for $14l.$ $17s.$ $6d.$, and in Liverpool the price is $15l.$ $10s.$, f.o.b.

Cream of Tartar.—The market is rather firmer at $89s.$ per cwt. for best white French crystals or German powder.

Cubebs.—The imports, *viâ* Holland and Singapore, have been rather heavy lately. During the nine months ending March 31 the exports of cubebs from Java were:—In 1891-92, 1,184 piculs; in 1890-91, 884 piculs; in 1889-90, 742 piculs; and in 1888-89, 318 piculs.

Galls.—China galls sold at $55s.$ per cwt. for good pale quality on the spot last week. At this week's auctions, 100 dusty and stalky China galls sold, without reserve, at the low rates of $39s.$ $6d.$ to $40s.$ per cwt.

Ginger.—*Jamaica* ginger was steady at the auctions, with some improvement in tone, 724 barrels being mostly sold at $80s.$ to $87s.$ $6d.$ per cwt. for good bold bright, $56s.$ to $65s.$ for medium to good bright washed, $48s.$ to $53s.$ $6d.$ for dark to fair medium, and $43s.$ to $46s.$ per cwt. for common to good common rough. Limed *Japan* sold at $29s.$ $6d.$, *Cochin* (D cut) at $40s.$ $6d.$ per cwt. Sales of *African* ginger are reported from Liverpool at $28s.$ per cwt.

Glycerine.—A very weak market. Double-distilled German, s.g. 1,260, is easily obtainable (in quantity) at $45s.$ per cwt.

Gum Arabic.—A sale of 10 bags Senegal (Galam) is reported from Liverpool at $56s.$ per cwt. At to-day's auctions the very large supply of 3,440 packages was offered; the demand was exceedingly slack, and with some difficulty about one-seventh of the entire supply was disposed of at easier rates all round, *Ghatti* being from $1s.$ to $2s.$ lower, and *Kurrachee Amrad* from $1s.$ to $2s.$ for common down to $5s.$ for good kinds. *Aden* gum is also cheaper. The following prices were paid:—East Indian gums: *Kurrachee*, good pale sifted amber, $59s.$ to $61s.$; red mixed to pale amber, $30s.$ to $49s.$; fine pale bean size, $58s.$ to $59s.$; common to pale siftings, $5s.$ to $27s.$ per cwt. Brown *Amrad*, $30s.$; *Ghatti*, fine selected, $52s.$ $6d.$; fair sorts to clear palish, $27s.$ to $33s.$ $6d.$; middling sorts, $23s.$ per cwt. *Aden*, pale pinky sifted to very dusty pale, $58s.$ to $30s.$; *West Coast African*, damaged block, $12s.$ $6d.$ per cwt. *Australian*, small red, $24s.$ to $25s.$ per cwt. *Egyptian* (*Alexandrian*), red to bold pale picked, $52s.$ to $71s.$ per cwt. Privately there has been some inquiry for *Cawnpore Amrad*, a variety which appears to be somewhat scarce.

Gum Tragacanth.—At the public auctions of tragacanth gum on Friday last 938 packages were offered, of which nearly one-third sold at very full prices—viz., $11l.$ $10s.$ for firsts, $9l.$ $15s.$ to $10l.$ for seconds, $8l.$ $10s.$ to $9l.$ $5s.$ for thirds, and from $8l.$ $5s.$ down to $25s.$ for medium and low qualities. For Hog gum from $10s.$ to $27s.$ $6d.$ per cwt. was paid.

Indiarubber steady, at $2s.$ $10d.$ per lb. for fine Pará.

Ipecacuanha.—A fair amount of business is reported to have been transacted in Carthagena root since the last drug-sales, at unchanged prices.

Jaborandi-leaves.—Sales of fair quality leaves have been made at $10d.$ per lb. this week.

Lycopodium.—Is exceedingly scarce, and firmly held at $1s.$ $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb., c.i.f., for good sifted Russian.

Oil (Almond).—The English pressers of sweet almond oil have reduced their price $1d.$ per lb., $1s.$ $6d.$ per lb. being now their quotation.

Oils (Essential).—American oil of *Peppermint* is rather dearer; $12s.$ $6d.$ per lb. has been paid for HGH oil this week, and there are now no sellers under $12s.$ $9d.$ per lb.

Opium.—The London market is very firm, but without alteration in price. A fair amount of business in druggists' opium and in fine Tokat is reported this week. Malatia is being pressed for sale, but there are no buyers at the prices asked for this drug. Writing on May 7, our Smyrna correspondent states "twenty-five baskets of new manufacturing opium have been taken for America from $6s.$ $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $6s.$ $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., f.o.b., according to quality. Our market is, therefore, maintained, notwithstanding the continuance of favourable weather for our crops in general. In the course of another month the new drug will commence coming in from the neighbouring districts, but the bulk of the crop in the northern highlands will be five to six weeks later. The Salonica crop is estimated at about 1,100 cases, should nothing occur to injure present prospects." Another Smyrna correspondent writes:—"The crop prospects remain very favourable, but it is computed that the total yield will not exceed 7,000 cases, because this year cereals (which are high in price) have been very generally sown in the place of opium, which is low. If the opium sowings had been as large as last year, the crop would assuredly have surpassed 10,000 cases.

Pepper remains exceedingly flat, *white* kinds being again cheaper:—$3\frac{5}{8}d.$ to $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. was accepted for white Penang pepper, $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ for Siam, and $4\frac{7}{8}d.$ for dull Singapore pepper at auction. *Black* pepper went off flatly at auction, Lampong selling at $2\frac{3}{8}d.$ to $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb.

Pilocarpine has advanced considerably, owing to the

rise in the price of jaborandi-leaves. *Hydrochlorate* is held for 20*s.* per oz., *Nitrate* at 20*s.* per oz.

PIMENTO again easier, with business (at auction) at $2\frac{3}{8}d.$ to $2\frac{13}{16}d.$ per lb. for very low to good.

POTASH SALTS.—The Union price for *Chlorate* of potash is 7*d.* per lb.; but second-hand holders will sell at $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb.

QUICKSILVER.—The market is very firm, and an advance is generally anticipated at an early date. During the week a considerable amount of business has been done at 6*l.* 14*s.* per bottle, but nothing is now obtainable below 6*l.* 15*s.*

QUININE remains very neglected, and no business has been reported this week. The nominal value of German in bulk remains 9*d.* per oz. The following are the present quotations of the manufacturers:—Howards' bulk, 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1-oz. vials, 1*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 1*s.* $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; Whiffen's, bulk, 1*s.* 1*d.*; 1-oz. vials, 1*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; Brunswick, 11*d.*, in tins; Mannheim, 11*d.*, in tins; Auerbach, 11*d.*, in tins; Zimmer & Jobst, 1*s.*, in tins; Milan, 11*d.* in tins, 1*s.* 1*d.* in 1-oz. vials; Pelletier's, 1*s.* 7*d.* in 1-oz. vials.

RHATANIA.—Stocks have been much reduced lately. Ordinary root is offering at $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; fine bright Payta, at $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb., c.i.f. terms.

RHUBARB.—Two not very large shipments have arrived this week and slightly increased our stock, which was falling exceedingly low.

SHELLAC.—At the close of the week the market showed great firmness, with considerable business on the spot and for delivery. TN orange for May was reported to have sold at 79*s.*, July at 81*s.*, August at 83*s.*, September and October at 80*s.*, and November at 79*s.* per cwt. On the spot 73*s.* per cwt. was asked for AC garnet lac. At the weekly auctions 1,106 cases were offered, of which 691 cases sold at a further advance (as compared with the last auction rates) of 3*s.* per cwt., button and garnet lac being particularly active, but second orange rather less so. The following prices were realised:—*Second orange lac*: Good pale flat unworked, 80*s.* to 81*s*; bright ditto, 78*s.* to 79*s*; ordinary to fair reddish, worked, 76*s.* to 78*s.*; blocky reddish and dull 75*s.* to 73*s.*; bronze, 71*s.* per cwt. *Garnet lac*: Cakey to good free A C., 74*s.* 6*d.* to 75*s.* *Button lac*: Good firsts, 84*s.*; fair to low thirds, from 73*s.* down to 44*s.* per cwt. For future delivery the market has become weaker, with sales of orange TN for August at 82*s.* per cwt. The advance appears to be owing altogether to speculative influence, and there does not seem any solid ground for believing that it will be maintained.

SODA SALTS.—The price for *crystals* has been reduced to 65*s.* ex-ship by the Union. On the Tyne the quotation is 60*s.*, and the London makers have lowered their quotation to 69*s.* per ton. *Caustic soda*, white 70-per-cent., is offering on the spot at 11*l.* in London and on the Tyne, and at 10*l.* 10*s.* f.o.b. Liverpool: 77-per-cent. is 11*l.* 15*s.* on the Tyne.

SULPHUR.—Best thirds are easier, and offering at 88*s.* c.i.f. terms.

TEA.—The Congou market is firm for lower grades, though there is not much doing, and the demand for Congou for price for the home trade is very small indeed. Better teas from 6*d.* to 9*d.* are less plentiful than they were, and as there is no likelihood of New Monings being rushed on to the market as early as possible, holders are getting a little more plucky. High prices are being paid in Hankow by Russian buyers for fine Ningchows, &c., but little has so far been settled for London, and buyers naturally want things at their own prices in view of the past season's experiences. Capers are firmer again. Assams and Ceylons alike are up for the week, in many cases $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. for medium teas. The terminal market quotation for Indians shows an advance of several points, and Tuesday's Ceylon sale (which was not heavy) was quite an animated one, at an advance of about $\frac{1}{4}d.$ for lower sorts, and the advance above named for medium.

THYMOL has declined to 13*s.* 6*d.* per lb. in 1-lb. bottles.

TURMERIC.—The market remains flat, with small sales of Bengal root at 18*s.* per cwt. At auction 307 packages split Cochin bulbs were bought in at 8*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

CALABAR BEANS.—Sales have been made at 2*d.*, but now holders are asking more money for bold, clean beans.

CANARY-SEED.—A slight lull has occurred in the rapid advance, but all parcels are very firmly held with an upward tendency; 50*s.* is value of good bright seed, but one parcel of 170 bags realised 51*s.* Prices are expected to advance still further.

CHILLIES.—For about 150 bags at auction 37*s.* 6*d.* only was bid; but 45*s.* was holders' idea of value, and that will no doubt be paid.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Sales continue to be made of ordinary brown Egyptian at 8*s.* 6*d.*

GINGER.—Small sales of African have been made at 28*s.*; good sound root is firmly held at 27*s.* 6*d.* all round.

GUINEA-GRAINS in the absence of arrivals continue to move off steadily, and about 100 bags fair quality have sold at 24*s.*; holders generally ask 27*s.* 6*d.* to 28*s.*

IRISH MOSS.—New crop will soon be arriving, so prices have lately ruled slightly easier; 11*s.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* now value of common in large lots.

KOLA-NUTS.—Considerable movement has taken place in these. Sales of ordinary mouldy were made early in the week at 1*d.*, later on $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ was paid, and now that grade is held for 6*d.* It is expected that prices will advance further.

OIL (CASTOR).—There is little or no change to record in this article; $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ has been accepted for good seconds Calcutta, and some holders would even submit a fraction less.

TURPENTINE.—Easier, and 25*s.* to 25*s.* 6*d.* now value.

THE SMYRNA OPIUM MARKET.

(*Telegram from Our Correspondent.*)

SMYRNA, Wednesday night.

THE market remains very steady here, with further sales of 30 cases of opium at the prices quoted in our last cable (6*s.* 3*d.* to 6*s.* 7*d.* per lb., f.o.b., for manufacturing opium).

PLATINUM BY FRAUD.—Joseph Vincent Taylor was sentenced to six months' and his son Ralph three months' hard labour, at the Newington Criminal Sessions, on Thursday, for obtaining a quantity of platinum-foil from Messrs. Johnson & Son, Cross Street, Finsbury, by false pretences. Joseph Taylor was formerly a chemist with the South Metropolitan Gas Company, and in that capacity had the ordering of such things. After he left he took advantage of his old position by giving his son an order for the foil, which was obtained.

MESSRS. A. & M. ZIMMERMANN, of Cross Lane, E.C., inform us that levulose, or fruit-sugar, is now being produced at Schering's chemical-works at Berlin on such a scale that there is some prospect of it being used as a sweetener by diabetic patients. Hitherto this sugar has only been produced on a manufacturing scale in an amorphous state; but the specimen which we have received is a snow-white crystalline powder of intense sweetness and ready solubility. It is claimed that fruit-sugar has not an injurious influence in diabetes, and that it is perfectly assimilated by patients suffering from the disease. We understand that the price of the sugar will not exceed 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

BLESSED BOTTLES.—The London wholesale houses do not seem to be capable of appreciating the fervent faith which characterises some of the Yorkshire bottle-makers. We judge this from the circumstance that several of them have sent us copies of a circular which has been issued by Messrs. J. Lax & Shaw, of Hunslet, Leeds, in which they announce that "in the all-wise Providence of God" they have "been led to join in partnership for the manufacture of every kind of green and flint glass bottles plain and stoppered"; and, further, that they "have every confidence that by wise management and the blessing of God" they will be able to offer bottles as good and as cheap as any other house in the trade.

LONDON DRUG STATISTICS.

THE following figures refer to the stocks of drugs in the port of London on April 30, 1891 and 1890, and to the imports and deliveries during the first four months of the years 1891 and 1890.

Articles	Stocks		Imported		Delivered	
	1891	1890	1891	1890	1891	1890
Aloes ..cs & pkgs	6,897	8,551	1122	5[illegible]6	1,327	1,780
„ .....gonrds	1,095	1,130	—	111	10	156
Anise, star....chts	132	311	135	425	45	161
Arrowroot ....cks	4,334	8,652	6,703	6,9[illegible]3	5,297	6,140
„ bxs & tins	697	1,[illegible]35	941	339	1,197	660
Balsams ..cks, &c.	1,469	2,716	430	1,006	556	443
Bark (Cinchona),						
S.American cases	378	393	27	18	21	33
„ bls, &c.	25,826	25,9[illegible]8	4,212	4,664	4,877	4,917
E.I., Ceylon, and Java .....cs	215	378	77	329	110	234
„ bls, &c.	20,087	27,626	130.6	20,219	14,951	16,877
Borax.....pkgs	261	261	—	10	—	10
Calumba .... „	521	1,093	79	17	205	236
Camphor .... „	4,752	3,037	3,365	1,205	2,940	3,766
Cardamoms ..chts	927	567	1,218	663	734	717
Cocc. Ind. bgs, &c.	405	175	25	—	112	50
Cream of Tartar cks	10	10	1	—	1	13
Cubebs.....bgs	65	143	99	76	128	173
Dragon's Blood chts	138	119	108	92	69	67
Galls, China, &c. cs	2,254	2,130	1,521	666	896	1,157
Tky & Pran..sks	2,543	2,148	1,[illegible]34	2,106	1,[illegible]79	5,445
Gums—						
Ammoniac pkgs	132	55	137	11	69	19
Animi & Copal pkgs	10,504	5,672	10,264	4,647	5,757	7,402
Arabic..... „	16,032	15,885	6,479	8,075	7,814	8,627
Asafœtida.. „	480	785	191	20	231	65
Benzoin .... „	2,653	2,889	905	1,032	1,278	1,063
Damar .... „	4,258	5,8[illegible]5	1,554	1,564	1,553	2,251
Galbanum.. „	31	39	—	31	6	22
Gamboge .. „	85	40	105	93	57	83
Guaiacum .. „	189	106	24	161	22	76
Kino ..... „	2	20	10	4	15	17
Kowrie ....tns	758	760	813	965	1,053	938
Mastic ...pkgs	24	29	—	36	9	25
Myrrh, E.I. „	282	481	65	293	143	235
Olibanum .. „	5,339	4,740	4,191	2,693	3,025	2,457
Sandarac .. „	882	548	836	659	383	314
Tragacanth „	3,685	5,285	2,808	2,984	2,8[illegible]0	3,129
Guttapercha....tns	2,714	2,270	818	938	705	765
*Indiarubber, E.I.,	159	322	178	431	293	239
Madagascar „	78	115	101	123	136	103
S. American „	57	41	83	65	82	75
African, &c. „	152	242	119	139	2[illegible]0	185
Ipecac...cks & bgs	474	149	635	290	576	392
Jalap .....bls	76	55	109	59	70	114
Lac Dye .....chts	4,949	5,061	—	—	21	33
Nux Vomica pkgs	1,756	656	1,707	885	4[illegible]6	754
Oils—						
†Anise .....cs	54	85	66	121	54	39
†Cassia	27	63	20	25	21	112
Castor .....cks	107	135	197	3[illegible]3	165	340
„ .....cs	2,916	4,029	1,660	4,123	2,141	1,971
Cocoa-nut	1,522	1,012	846	1,497	1,544	1,462
Olive ..cks, &c.	772	697	728	1,156	730	1,404
Palm .....tns	21	8	28	18	27	16
Rhubarb.....chts	207	576	251	285	451	549
Safflower ..bls, &c.	180	239	26	—	91	62
Sarsaparilla....bls	431	225	418	290	337	369
Senna ....bls., &c.	2,213	3,189	537	971	1,194	1,693
Shellac, Orange chts, &c.	28,990	29,227	12,027	10,605	9,898	17,396
Garnet.. „	6,776	3,657	7,938	3,515	2,995	3,919
Button.. „	6,139	6,2[illegible]2	2,498	4,849	2,845	4,143
Total chts, &c.	41,905	39,063	22,463	18,969	15,739	25,458
Sticklac chts, &c.	157	1,206	45	119	240	1,[illegible]84
Gambier .....tns	1,645	1,033	4,106	4,134	3,953	4,020
Cutch ..... „	2,791	3,301	1,389	1,126	970	940
Turmeric, Bengal „	271	705	17	—	191	225
Madras, &c... „	395	380	381	24	108	244
Total.....tns	636	1,085	398	24	299	466
Vermilion, chts, &c.	47	71	45	40	24	4
Wax, bees'..brls & srns	1,637	513	1,538	665	953	937
„ cks & cs	1,020	630	640	457	579	691
„ cakes	14	14	—	6	—	6
„ Japan ..pkgs	887	722	530	75	237	535

* Liverpool stock: Pará 1,241 tons, other sorts 822 tons; total 2,063 tons, against 1,891 tons last year and 1,283 tons in 1890.

† Not including stocks of oils of anise and cassia at Smith's wharf and Brewers' quay.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

THE following is the text of the Bill introduced into the House of Commons last February, by Dr. Cameron, M.P., and only just printed:—

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and of any Act amending the same, shall apply to and include every wholesale trader or manufacturer of any article of food or drug who shall sell to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food or drug which is not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by such purchaser; and the 17th section of the said Act shall be read as if the words "whether by wholesale or" were inserted between the words "on sale" and the words "by retail" in the said section.

2. The 25th section of the said Act shall be and is hereby amended by the deletion of the word "written" before the words "warranty to that effect," and every wholesale trader or manufacturer of any article of food or drug, or other person who in the course of trade shall sell to any person any article of food or drug, with intent that the same may be resold by retail in the state in which it is purchased from him, shall, unless he has in writing informed the purchaser to the contrary, be deemed, for the purposes of the said Act, to have given a warranty to the person purchasing from him that such article of food or drug is of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by such purchaser.

3. In any proceedings under the principal Act having reference to the sale of "margarine", as defined by the Margarine Act, 1887, it shall be a good defence to prove that the sale was made in conformity with the regulations of the said Margarine Act, 1887, and in the case of proceedings in Scotland under the said Margarine Act, the 33rd section of the Food and Drugs Act, 1875, shall be held to be added to the sections 12 to 28 inclusive incorporated in section 12 of that Act.

4. In determining whether an offence has been committed under section 6 of the principal Act, by selling to the prejudice of the purchaser coffee not adulterated otherwise than by the admixture of chicory, it shall be a good defence to prove—

(*a*.) Where the admixture of chicory does not exceed 50 per cent., that the seller delivered with or on such mixture a notice by a label distinctly and legibly written or printed bearing the words "This is sold as a mixture of coffee and chicory."

(*b*.) Where the admixture of chicory does not exceed 75 per cent., that the seller delivered with or on such mixture a notice by a label distinctly and legibly written or printed bearing the words "This is sold as a mixture of chicory and coffee."

(*c*.) Where the admixture of chicory exceeds 75 per cent., that the seller delivered with or on such mixture a notice by a label distinctly and legibly written or printed stating the proportion of chicory contained in such mixture.

5. This Act shall be read and construed with the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and any Act amending the same.

6. This Act may be cited for any purposes as the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, Amendment Act, 1892.

SNUFF FOR HAY-FEVER.—Boric acid, 2·0 gm.; sodium salicylate, 2·5 gm.; cocaine hydrochloride, 0·12 gm.—*Quar. Ther. Rev.*, Jan., 1892.

THESE ARE ANSWERS by candidates for American pharmaceutical honours:—(1) "Thymol is a small brownish seed grown on shrub in Europea and Emerica and yields its virtues to water and sparingly soluble in alcohol." (2) "Oleoresin of capsicum is obtained by the action of oleic acid on resin germs." (3) "Phosphorus is an element taken from the metal cinebar; takes fire readily by heating and is soft yellowish solid." (4) "Specific gravity is comparing the weight of bodies of equal bulk, and weigh the substance in a dish." (5) "Distillation is passing a powder through a menstruum."

THE LABOUR COMMISSION.

Chemical Evidence.

We continue our report from last week.

The Tyneside Works.

Mr. T. Steel, of the Chemical Workers' National Labour Union, was the next witness. In answer to the chairman, he said that his Union was on Tyneside, where there were 4,200 members of the Union. He found no difficulty in organising members of the Union, which had been in existence three years and four months. There had been only one strike in the last eighteen years; that took place in 1880, and lasted nine weeks. It was a strike against a reduction in a rising market, and the strike succeeded in averting the reduction. The Alkali Union Company was blotting out some of the smaller works. It was limiting the work, and considerably decreasing the workers. At one time there were 20,000 engaged in chemicals on the Tyne, and now there were only about 4,000.

Is a great deal of this work transferred to foreign countries?—I know there is much less made, but whether it is owing to that or not I cannot say.

Have not the German chemists got some better method?—Yes, I believe so.

You heard the evidence of the last witness. Are the hours as long on Tyneside?—We have two rates of work: the three shifts with eight hours, and two shifts of eleven hours and thirteen hours, and those who work the two shifts average twelve hours per day. Practically there is no period of rest, for a man has to be watching or remedying anything that is going on, and he has constantly to be there.

Then the work itself is not so laborious as it is injurious on account of the gases?—In plenty of cases it is very laborious.

In the packing departments?—Yes, and also in the chlorine gas-making department. There are at least 600 men engaged in the salt-cake department. It affects the teeth, and renders the men liable to chest disease.

Would you say that after two years the teeth would fall out?—They get loose and decayed.

Do men suffer from toothache and so on?—There is generally something wrong with them. I do not say that it affects the teeth more than the chest and lungs and the digestion of the men.

Is the health of the men engaged in the three shifts better than those in the two shifts of twelve hours?—Most decidedly.

Are they worse paid?—The men employed in the eight hours' work get practically the same amount as those employed in the other factory. I am pleased to say that there is only one works where they have the twelve hours.

Are you not attempting to bring that one to the same regulations as the rest?—We are; but it would be hardly expedient for me to divulge what we are going to do. We are aiming at three shifts.

Is it fair to the employers who work the men only eight hours?—Hardly. We got rid of it partly by the voluntary act of the employers, partly by the operations of the Salt Union. The wages are 1*l.* per week for an ordinary labourer, and if he becomes a burner-man he will get from 4*s.* 4*d.* to 7*s.* per shift. That is piece-work, and it is paid for at the rate of tonnage of the copper ore put into the burners. The minimum wage is 1*l.* per week, and it ranges from that to 35*s.* per week, or even higher. The wages have been about this for the last twenty years.

The Inspection Defective.

What do you say as to the inspection?—It is very defective. The places are not inspected often enough. When they are inspected it is not sufficiently done, and there is no means of communicating with the inspector. I have never seen an inspector, except a boiler inspector; but he was under the Factory and Workshops Act. I was three years in a place, until it was closed by the Alkali Company. We want inspectors to have not only a technical but a practical working knowledge of what they have to inspect. The inspector should make his inspections both public and private. We have been told when the inspector came to damp down the furnaces and keep the gases down.

For the prevention of strikes the witness would recommend arbitration boards. There should be an equal number of employers and employed, and they might be elected annually. He had not found drunkenness to occur as spoken of by Mr. Mitchell.

The sanitary arrangements, he considered, were generally very defective. Gases are allowed to accumlate and to escape to where the men are working. Where the man is drawing sulphate of soda from the furnaces with the hydrochloric gases, a certain proportion of this gas comes in contact with the man himself, and he has often to use a muzzle to prevent the noxious gases from going down his throat. Every man in the bleach-works has to use a muzzle, and he could not work without it. In the salt-cake department they use it where necessary. If the draught is not sufficiently strong in the condensers the men have to put something in their mouths; they put a large piece of flannel in their mouths, and bite it, and draw their breath through it. This is a great strain upon the chest.

To Mr. Tunstill: The works have much improved of late, owing to new machinery only allowing a very small percentage of escape of gas.

By the Chairman: Do the longer hours tend to the men taking to drink?—Well, they do drink; and in the laboratory there is a jar of whisky which anyone can take with an order from the foreman.

To Mr. Mann: The difference in wage between the eight hours' and the twelve hours' shift is practically nothing. It simply depends upon the conditions of labour in the particular manufactory. The conveniences of one factory are such that a man working eight hours will make as much as another working twelve hours in a factory where the conveniences are not up to date. Why such a state of things should exist I do not know; we are trying to remedy it. The men are paid mostly on a piece-work system. The output in the twelve hours' factory is very little more than where the eight hours is worked, owing to the antiquated machinery in the former place. About 1,000 men out of the 4,000 on the Tyne work twelve hours. The prices of several materials have gone up considerably.

Have they done anything to remove the deadly gases?—Some eleven years ago, in the bleaching-powder department, they applied something to the deadly chlorine gas, and the danger was reduced to a minimum. It was a system for carrying off the unused chlorine gas which was put into the box to make bleaching-powder. This system was discontinued, although it prevented the gas getting into the exterior atmosphere (and that was against the Alkali Act), and it is a loss to the manufacturer and injurious to health.

Asked as to the effect on labour of the Alkali Union, witness said the smaller works were gradually being closed. The twenty chemical-works formerly in operation on the Tyne are now reduced to six. The men had gone to shipyards, or somewhere else. Not many went to the workhouse. They generally lived in two rooms, with separate entrances. Men working inside chemical-works get used up in ten years.

Have you any other remedies beyond the application of mechanical appliances to secure good ventilation, an increase of inspection, and a reduction of the hours of labour?—Yes; and arbitration where it can be satisfactorily carried out. I do not like strikes.

Lead-works.

Mr. G. Greig and Mr. J. Shotton, of the Lead-works Branch of the National Labourers' Union on the Tyne, were examined, sitting together. In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Greig said that there were over 1,200 engaged in the lead-works, and that about one-half of them were in the Union. The wages of the skilled workmen averaged 33*s.* per week for task-work, and the unskilled labourers' averaged 1*l.* per week. The men were paid by the hour, and the task-work men averaged fifty-four hours per week. There were six-hour shifts, eight-hour shifts, and twelve-hour shifts running through the trade. Where there were six-hour shifts the men worked practically twelve hours per day, working night and day. In some factories fairly good sanitary conditions exist, and in others it is very bad indeed. Cleanliness is

not enforced. In the manufacture of lead there is a great deal of dust, and if that is allowed to accumulate, and water and towels are not provided for the men, it is very bad indeed.

And the result is lead-poisoning?—Yes; and inspectors should be appointed to see that proper facilities of this kind exist in all factories. The red-lead works are only under inspection in the same manner as textile factories. There is a special Act applying inspection to white-lead works, and it might be extended to red-lead works.

Mr. Shackman, who said he had been employed for twenty-two years at white-lead manufacturing, said, in reply to the Chairman, that about half the men at the works where he was employed were members of the Union. He was connected with the same Union as Mr. Greig. They had had no real labour disputes—only some slight difficulties, which had been settled between the delegates of the Union and the managers. There was, however, two years ago, a strike of the women. The women's hours were very long, and they were not sufficiently paid; but the women's Union collapsed, and they were obliged to go to work. Their Union was not formed till the last moment, and the women were out for a month. It was a wrong time for the strike, as the market was falling. The wages of the women vary. The stove-women have the worst of the work, and are paid 2*s.* 6*d.* a day. The women suffer greatly in health, from painter's colic, a pain across the bowels, vomiting, and paralysis of the limbs. He had himself worked twenty-two years at the stoves. He had been laid up for a fortnight in a convalescent home. He suffered from weakness of the legs. He was now fairly well, but still had to see the doctor once a week. Every woman in the works had to see the doctor once a week; but a man may be there a considerable time, and if it does not take effect he does not go to the doctor. He was in the works six years before he suffered in any way, and was fairly well till August last year. He had now recovered. He was fifty-eight years of age. He had worked at lead-works since he was thirty-six years old; before that he was at chemical-works. He was in the vitriol department for eleven years. The bleaching department with the chlorine gas was the worst. The sulphuric gas from the vitriol attacked the teeth, and he had seen women nearly wild with the pain, many times wishing that they had no more teeth in their heads than there were holes in a sack. The employers granted no sick-pay; the only provision was by the workmen, who made contributions if a man was ill for three weeks. Each man gave at least 6*d.*, and this was given quite freely. The voluntary contributions for out of work amounted to about 2*l.* a week, and that was divided among the men; so that if there was only one he would get it all. Very few Friendly Societies would take lead-workers in, owing to the great risk. His own wages at commencing were 1*l.* 2*s.*, and now averaged 26*s.* He now worked nine hours a day, formerly twelve. Casual labourers had 1*l.* a week. The women had free breakfasts and 2*s.* a day. The paralysis he had mentioned affected the wrists, and the hands were quite helpless, and this grew worse with advancing age. He knew of no establishment where regular provision was made for the workers when they fell ill. The employers made none, and the workmen could hardly keep theirs going. Workers in lead-works sometimes became chargeable to the rates. Some were taken care of by their friends. When men had been working for years at this work they felt they would not be able to go into other callings and work with robust men. They became unfitted for hard work. The majority of the women employed at lead-works were young. They do not take them before eighteen. They go before the doctor once a week, and if affected they are suspended. If a girl is suspended at one factory the suspension-book in which her name is entered is passed on to another works, and before they can resume work they have to have a doctor's certificate. If women work in the blue beds they may for years be unaffected. In the white beds they are soon affected, especially if they do not wash frequently and use the acid water. They have nail-brushes and castor oil and salts supplied them. The first sensation produced by lead is felt in the bowels. If a woman is suspended no provision is made by the employers; the women follow the same rule as the men, but their wages being only 2*s.* a day, the contributions are small. At present these works are crowded with applicants. Many of the women are married. Middle-aged women seem to be less affected than the younger women. As to inspection, he considered it was at present a mere name. Mr. Hamilton is the inspector, but he is very seldom at the works. The chief inspector should have sub-inspectors under him having knowledge of the works, and there should be women inspectors also. If the inspectors had practical knowledge they would be firmer. They would come when they pleased; now it was known when they were coming. They were certainly doing all that could be done in regard to sanitary conditions at the works where he was employed, and when care was paid to sanitary conditions the risks are greatly lessened. As a rule the men were fairly temperate. The temperate men were less affected. He was a teetotaller for six years, and it affected him less; but he did not think a teetotaller would stand it better than one who took alcohol in moderation.

To Mr. Tunstill: The employers appointed the doctor who examines the women.

To Mr. Livesey: The employers paid for medical attendance for both men and women. If the employers were to start a sick-fund the workmen would avail themselves of it gladly, and the Union would certainly not object.

To Mr. Mann: The married women who work at lead-works do not have children. It is a very important duty of the doctor to ascertain whether a woman is pregnant. If she is, she is suspended, or if she has a child at breast.

Welsh Chemical-works.

Isaac George, in answer to Mr. Mundella, said he was a maker of acids in South Wales. There were seventeen men employed in the works he represented, and these were the only ones he was acquainted with. There were similar works at Swansea; one hundred men were employed there. He worked twelve hours a day. He had 5*s.* a day, and for seven days a week, alternate weeks. The works were under the factory inspector. He often called and examined the sanitary conditions of the work. He believed shorter hours should be worked, and would do away with Sunday work. There should be no reduction of wages, however. The acid made was sulphuric. The men's chests became affected, but otherwise he did not know that the work was particularly unhealthy.

By Mr. Livesey: The work was not absolutely continuous. There were periods of rest between the charging. Out of the twelve hours there were more than eight of actual hard work. Moneys were stopped from the wages, but he did not know that the employers added anything.

By Mr. Mawdsley: If the hours were reduced by a third, they would not expect a similar reduction of wages. Rather than have such a reduction, they would prefer to remain as they were.

By Mr. Tait: Had been with the firm for sixteen years, but was not aware before he entered the employment that deductions from wages would be made.

By Mr. Mann: If a man is relieved at seven o'clock on Sundays, he works twenty-four hours, but has meal-times—two hours altogether. An eight-hour shift should be adopted; but the greatest grievance was Sunday work. Relief men were wanted for Sunday work. The gas was very strong, and when the wind was in a certain direction it affected the men greatly. He believed that a different method could be adopted. The manager some time ago wanted to bar his kilns and rake them an hour and a half before charging them. This caused the gases to affect the men more, and did not assist in the work. That was a cause of dispute, and the manager at length agreed, if the wind was bad, this raking might be knocked off.

The Section filled up the day by taking evidence respecting some of the Welsh copper-works. On resuming on Wednesday May 11, they again had before them evidence in regard to

The Alkali Manufacture.

Patrick Healy, who described himself as an agricultural labourer before going into the chemical-works at Hutchinson's, Widnes, told the Chairman that he worked ten and a half hours by day on the average, and from twelve to twelve and a half hours by night. They produced every day from

3 tons 3 cwt. to 3 tons 4 cwt. of soda-ash. The output depended on the fuel and the draught of the furnace.

Does the time depend upon the expertness of the man?—Very often, but no one does the work in shorter time than myself. We sometimes take one and a half hour for breakfast and dinner.

Then if you take one and a half hour from ten hours, it is only eight and a half hours at work?—Yes, but we have sometimes to take our meals by the furnace, and then we should not have more than half an hour.

What rest have you at night?—About two hours.

What wages do you earn?—The wages vary, according to the work performed, from 2*l.* to 47*s.* a week.

The work is pretty regular, is it not?—It has not been so regular of late.

Have you lost any time during the last year?—About two months in all, standing for work and through illness.

What are the sanitary conditions in which you labour?—Very bad indeed.

In what respect?—There are not proper provisions made for decency, and the closets are filthy. They are not water-closets, but earth-closets.

Do you suffer at all from the gases which are given off by the chemical-works?—Yes, I have many a time.

How do they affect you?—They cause a swelling of the stomach and prevent you from taking your meals, and cause vomiting frequently while you are suffering from the effects.

Have you often suffered in this way?—Many times whilst following the employment of a salt-cake furnaceman, which I was for three years and seven months.

That is the most unhealthy of all the processes, is it not?—The sulphur and the gas make it very unhealthy.

What is the effect of the salt cake upon you?—The salt-cake gas burns out your teeth in a very short time unless you wash them frequently and keep your face muzzled. Some of the men practically bite the muzzle in order to protect their teeth, but that is injurious in my opinion, as it brings the teeth into contact with the gas, and rots them in a very short time.

Have you suffered in your teeth?—No, I have not. I have never bitten the muzzle. It was an exceptionally clean place where I was. The master's residence was quite convenient to it; only a brick wall divided the chemical-works from where the master lived, and they were very careful to prevent gas escaping.

You think, then, that with proper care and precaution the teeth may be preserved, and that the men would not suffer in that way?—The teeth cannot be preserved in places where gas is allowed to be sent out in much larger quantities than where I worked.

Is it necessary that gas should be turned out in those large quantities?—No.

It can be prevented?—Yes; but often the masters will not allow it to be prevented.

Do I rightly understand that with proper precaution the work may be so carefully conducted that the men need not suffer in the teeth?—I certainly think it is preventible in many cases.

How could it be prevented?—By having a much better draught in the furnaces.

With proper regulation and precaution in carrying away the gas you think that much of the injury which the men suffer would be prevented?—Yes.

Is any medicine administered to them?—They take stimulants, generally whisky and rum.

What is the effect of that?—It prevents the swelling in the stomach and enables the men to partake of their food.

Do they take stimulants during the working hours?—Yes.

How often?—At some places three or four times a day. Some men, perhaps, only take it twice a day.

Is this supplied by the employers?—No; the men have to pay for it themselves. They send to a public-house and buy the whisky.

Does this habit of drinking spirits to prevent the evil effects of the gas tend at all to make the men intemperate? Do the men who take drink while they are at work take more of it when they are away from work?—No, except at the week-ends. I consider them, on the whole, a temperate class.

Have you ever been completely knocked over by the gas?—I have had occasion to slacken off.

Have you ever had to run for it?—Yes, many times.

Have you seen many of your comrades suffer in health?—I have.

Is there any medical man connected with the works?—Yes.

Is he often brought in?—I have never seen him brought into the yard unless there has been a man disabled.

Is he paid by the employers?—No; he is paid by a club which is supported by the men, the contributions to which vary; in some yards they pay 6*d.*, in some 8*d.*, and in some 9*d.* per week.

Have you any suggestions to make to the Commission?—I would suggest that inspectors taken from the ranks of the working men should be appointed to look after the chemical-works, which I think would largely tend to prevent the emission of gas, which takes place mostly at night. We require better ventilation, better sanitation, and better provisions for comfort and decency.

Do you know any chemical-works where they work three shifts of eight hours?—Yes; in the next yard to where I am employed at present they have three shifts in one department, and there is another firm in Northwich where they work three shifts.

Are they engaged in the same manufacture as yourself?—Yes.

Do their workmen get the same wages as you?—No; they do not get quite the same wages.

They work eight hours for rather less wages with greater comfort, and I suppose they are healthier men in consequence?—Yes; I think they are and should be.

Do the men who lose their teeth suffer much in the process from toothache or neuralgia?—I do not know that they do—their teeth rot out.

What other suggestions have you to make?—All machinery moved by steam should be properly cased so as to prevent any accidents. I have known accidents occur myself which could have been prevented had the machinery been properly cased in.

Is it not the duty of the inspector to attend to that?—Yes.

Does he do it?—No. I have never seen an inspector about.

What else have you to complain of?—Working men have very rarely any representatives on a coroner's jury, and I consider that it is not right that the masters, managers, foremen and others in authority should comprise the jury. I consider it would be much better where accidents occur in works for the masters to have their solicitors appearing for them, as it tends to intimidate the witnesses if the employers themselves are present.

Did you ever know a case in which a man was killed by accident where the foreman or the employer has sat on the jury?—Foremen have been on the jury, and a clerk from the office, and that has tended to prevent witnesses from giving impartial evidence.

You do not doubt the right of the masters to be present at the inquest?—I think it would be much better if their solicitor were asked to represent them, and the officials of the workmen's union should also be present, in the interests of the relatives of the deceased man.

The union can employ a solicitor for that purpose. Is not that the proper thing to do?—Yes; and I think it is the proper thing for the masters to do also, to employ a solicitor on their behalf. I think it is very improper that the masters should be allowed to attend the inquest, and that the representatives of the men should not be allowed to attend. If they were allowed to attend, we should not have so much to complain of.

Patrick Sheil was then examined. He said he had worked in the salt-cake department of some chemical-works at St. Helens for about seventeen or eighteen years.

ALL HIS BACK TEETH HAD GONE,

owing to the gas which he had inhaled. His hours were longer than those of the last witness: they were from 6 A.M. to 5 P.M. at day work, and from 5 P.M. to 6 A.M. at night work. He was paid by tonnage rate, and he had to remain in charge of the furnace until his mate came and relieved him. If he did not come at the proper time, witness would have to shift his charge out and set things straight before he went away. He earned from 35*s.* to 2*l.* a week on the average. He had suffered a good deal from the gas

Mr. Mundella: Do you occasionally have to take doses of alcohol?—Yes, if I can get it. I sometimes get hot tea.

Does hot tea produce the same results?—No.

Is it necessary for you to take alcohol?—It is better than taking water.

Have you worked in any other departments besides the salt-cake department?—I have done a bit at other parts of the work, but I have been most of the time at the salt cakes.

Have you ever worked where they had three turns?—Never.

Do the men generally desire that they should have that system?—Yes.

And where it is in operation it is an advantage to the men?—Yes.

They earn less wages, but they have more leisure and enjoy better health?—They have more time to rest and better health.

Are the chemical-workers admitted to friendly societies such as the Foresters or Oddfellows?—There may be a good many.

They have no hesitation in admitting you?—No; you can become a member.

Your employment does not prevent you from becoming a member?—No, not your employment.

Have you any suggestion to make in addition to those made by the last witness?—He has expressed generally my opinion. What we want is better inspection, shorter hours, and better sanitary arrangements.

John Carey, a bleaching-powder packer at Curtis's Works, St. Helens, was the next witness. In reply to Mr. Mundella, he said he worked between six and seven hours a day.

Do all the men work six or seven hours a day?—Some work under that.

Do you say that that is as much as you can work?—Yes.

Will you explain why it is that you cannot work longer?—Sometimes you cannot remain in the chamber five minutes; sometimes you can remain as long as twenty minutes.

Have you ever suffered in your work?—I have been cut and burnt.

Do you use goggles as well as a muzzle?—Yes.

Do you suffer at all from the teeth?—No, it does not affect me in that way; it affects me across the chest. My work is all spade-work.

Do you use stimulants?—Yes; I generally take a glass of whisky.

How many times a day do you take a glass of whisky?—Three or four times a day.

Not oftener?—Sometimes we have more. Sometimes I take a gill at night to make me get to sleep. The men require to drink in order to take off the fumes.

Sheil: The chamber gets red-hot, and you have to be tied round the legs, so that none of the salt cake gets up your legs and on to your body.

Carey: I have frequently had to keep myself oiled or tallowed. I have never worked at the salt-cake process. I have been at work as a bleaching-powder packer for about eight years.

How old are you?—Thirty-one.

What were you doing up to the age of 23?—Walking about with my parents at leisure—they kept me. I was not earning any wages, and I did not work at any trade.

What wages do you earn now?—I sometimes get 2*l.* and sometimes 50*s*, and sometimes only 35*s*; it depends upon the work you have.

Did you begin as a powder-packer originally when you went into the work?—I was first employed in the lime-house.

Do you generally agree with what the other witnesses have said to us?—Yes.

Is there anything else you would like to state to the Commission?—I should like to show you the muzzle that I use.

(Witness then put on a muzzle made of several folds of thick flannel, and also a pair of large blue goggles.)

Mr. Austin (to Healy): Is your industry of such a character that the men cannot come together like other people and discuss matters affecting themselves?—No; one half the men are working while the other half are playing.

Are you desirous of having an eight hours' day by legal enactment?—I am, and I would impose a penalty on the masters for every infringement of it.

Would you impose a penalty on the workmen?—Yes, I would.

You have a workmen's club, I understand—have the men complete control of that club?—No; the foremen and managers who do not subscribe to the club. The men are compelled to subscribe, or it is stopped out of their wages. When you are employed you are made aware of the fact that you must subscribe to this club.

Have the men demurred to this?—Yes; many of them have demurred, with the result that they have either had to pay or leave.

So that this club, although subscribed to by the workers, is completely in the hands of the employers?—Yes, and men of the age of fifty or so are precluded from becoming members.

And the men have no voice whatever in the management?—There is one yard where they have the selection of the doctor. In other yards the doctor is selected by the masters.

Are these clubs general through the yards?—Yes; their rules vary slightly.

THE AKEE

(*Cupania sapida*).

By JOHN R. JACKSON, Curator of the Kew Museums.

THE akee-apple, which has long had a reputation in the West Indies as an edible fruit, is a native of western tropical Africa, whence it was early introduced into the West Indian islands. It forms a handsome tree in Jamaica, growing about thirty feet high, with a roundish capsular fruit, somewhat pear-shaped, but divided longitudinally into three lobes or valves, each lobe forming one cell, in which is contained a single hard black seed about the size of a cherry, with a prominent white fleshy arillus enveloping the lower half or perhaps two-thirds of the seed. Lunan, in his "Hortus Jamaicensis," published in 1814, says:—"The plant was introduced to Jamaica in a slave-ship from the coast of Africa, and, having thriven well, was generally propagated, and succeeds in most parts of the island. The fruit is as large as a goose's egg, of a yellow, red, orange, or mixed colour. The seeds are three, black, as large as a nutmeg, one of which is often abortive. To each seed grows a white substance exceeding the size of the seed, of the consistence of beef-fat, and which, gently boiled with water, scarce differs from marrow. This, by the inhabitants of Guinea, is served at table alone or mixed with broth or pottage. The method of dressing the akee is to lay them a few minutes in salt and water, then scalding them in boiling water, and frying them with butter. The husk lathers and washes like soap."

Notwithstanding that large quantities of these fruits are brought into the Kingston (Jamaica) market, where they are sold as an article of food, they have the reputation of having poisonous properties in their raw state, and quite recently, according to the *Kew Bulletin*, a mother and children in Jamaica are believed to have died through eating akee. In connection with this it is further stated that Mr. J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S., F.I.C., Government analytical chemist, has communicated a report to the Government of Jamaica on the wholesomeness of the akee as an article of food as follows:—

"Unripe akees, if eaten freely, bring on vomiting. Decaying akees are decidedly unwholesome, and may even be very poisonous. This is true of many foods. Fresh ripe akees are good and harmless food, rather rich, it is true, but to most persons quite wholesome. There may be individual idiosyncrasies with regard to akee as there are to such usually harmless food as mutton, duck, pork, mushrooms, &c. The red membrane of the akee, so commonly believed to be poisonous, is perfectly harmless. If the fruit be ripe and fresh, which can be known by its being open, the edible portion firm and the red part bright in colour, I consider it a good safe food; but if the fruit be not ripe, or if there are any signs of decay, such as mouldiness or softening of the edible portion, or a dingy colour in the ordinarily red-coloured part, the fruit should not be eaten."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries &c., will be attended to in the order received.

Chemists and their Apprentices and Poisons.

SIR,—Great strides have been taken of late by the Pharmaceutical Society. They have been roused up at last, most probably through the influence of the provincial meetings of chemists, notably in Manchester; but much remains even yet to be done.

I agree perfectly with the prosecution which was instituted against the chlorodyne-makers and the result, and I consider the defendants have acted wisely, and to the interests of chemists, in not taking the case to a higher court, and they deserve our best thanks.

Now just a word or two about unqualified managers and apprentices. With the former I have very little sympathy; they ought to have got qualified, and the sooner they are out of the trade the better, no doubt, for it and themselves too. As to apprentices, are they to be kept, fed, and taught their business until they have finished their apprenticeship, and often for a longer time, before they are allowed to sell simply a pennyworth or so of paregoric or oxalic acid, should the master have taken himself out for an hour or so for a little blow? Are apprentices to be discouraged? If so, where are the future assistants to come from? It is not every chemist who can afford to keep an assistant, and, therefore, of necessity, some must have apprentices. I consider the Pharmaceutical Society has morally erred in its "urse" judgment in prosecuting Mr. Proctor's son—*i.e.*, if he is a properly bound apprentice—and the Society should rather cherish apprentices as their children, and look to them as growing up to be useful members of the craft. I think it would be well if the Pharmaceutical Society will let the trade know if they intend to make a crusade against apprentices. We ought to know, and it is in justice to ourselves and our apprentices I now ask the question, and await with anxiety the result. I should be glad also to hear other expressions on this very important question.

Yours truly,

May 17, 1892. M. P. S. (35/11.)

Patent-medicine Stamp Act.

SIR,—I doubt if the abolition of the Patent-medicine Stamp Act, as proposed by Mr. Burroughs, would be altogether beneficial.

The small retail trade in drugs is still in the hands of chemists, and is found by some to be the most profitable portion of their business. I fear the repeal of the Act would lead to a demand for sample bottles of Nemo's cough-balsam at "store prices" instead of the homely paregoric and syrup of squills, and other articles of like nature, not to mention a fresh crop of low-priced proprietaries. Better make an attempt to conciliate the Board of Inland Revenue and shift the whole burden on to those for whom it was originally intended—the makers and advertisers of nostrums.

Chemists seem to be fast degenerating into mere agents of enterprising capitalists, who warn the public against taking any but their particular preparation, all others being, by their account, worthless frauds, and threaten the man who offers his own make in the place of it.

Combine to resist the encroachments of these gentlemen who seek to monopolise the trade, but don't be too hasty in pressing for the abolition of the Act, which, however objectionable in some respects, serves to restrict their sphere of operations.

Yours truly,

May 18. BECKENHAM. (35/13).

Poisonous Proprietary Medicines.

SIR,—The recent interpretation of the 17th section of the Pharmacy Act, though not contrary to what might have been expected, opens a wide field for the exercise of the powers vested in the Pharmaceutical Society. At the same time it suggests a serious question affecting the trade—viz., that of innocently selling a proprietary medicine containing a scheduled poison without being aware of it, and so being mulcted in a fine of 5*l.* plus costs.

If we assume Blank's cough-tonic to contain a poison and label it accordingly, and it is proved not to contain one, then Mr. Blank has his remedy for damages; if, on the other hand, it contains a poison, and is not labelled, the Society have theirs.

There is a numerous class of soporific compounds popularly known as cough-mixtures, others for the relief of pain, toothache, &c., all of which may fairly be classed as assumed to contain one or more scheduled poisons. How are these preparations to be singled out? Surely the retail vendor ought not to suffer for the sins of the makers.

Yours truly,

HCl. (33/48.)

Alleged Substitution of Henbane for Celery seeds.

SIR,—In the *Times* of Friday last a case was reported where a family were nearly poisoned by drinking some soup alleged to be flavoured with henbane-seeds obtained in a bottle for celery-seed.

As we are the oldest firm of wholesale herbalists and seedsmen in the city, we should like to state that no complaint has ever been made regarding celery-seeds sent out from our warehouse.

We are, dear sir, yours faithfully,

POTTER & CLARKE.

5, 6, and 7 Raven Row, Artillery Lane, May 17.

Adulterated American Peppermint Oil.

SIR,—You will recall the fact of my procuring a few years ago, through your courtesy, for analysis, a bottle of so-called "Michigan oil peppermint" the purity of which I was led to question, as it was being offered on the English market at a price below the wholesale value of pure oil in the Michigan producing districts. The results of my analysis (which showed an adulteration of over 50 per cent.), with description of the curious label, package, &c., which I sent you, were published by you at the time.

I had supposed that the wide publicity given to this investigation had made it impossible for the adulterators to sell more of the mixture, at least under their old label, and that it had disappeared from the market; but I am just informed that it is again being offered in England under the same fictitious label, as a well-known house states that "Boeksn's Michigan peppermint" can be bought for 9*s.* 6*d.*; and as some of your readers may have forgotten my previous letters, I beg again to call attention to it, that they may recognise it if offered them.

The bottle which I received has a label in the centre of which is a circular shield with an engraved plant surrounded by the words "Michigan oil peppermint." It also has an indistinctly engraved signature of a certain "Boeken," the supposed distiller.

The most curious feature of the label, however, is the address of the supposed distiller, which is printed on the label as "Erart, Michigan County, U.S." It would appear from this that the putters-up of this mixture were ignorant of the fact that Michigan is a State instead of a county, and that no such county as "Michigan" exists in the United States. There is a little village in Osceola County called "Evart," but no peppermint was ever grown, manufactured, or bottled in that county nor in that part of the State, and

no such person as "Boeken" has ever lived there. This fact may be verified by addressing any of the banks or public offices of the village or county. Some wholesale dealers in this brand claim that it is actually imported from New York, which, if true, would indicate extreme shrewdness in the New York parties who thus, by feigning ignorance of American geography, would cause suspicion to rest upon foreigners instead.

The chief adulterant in the 2-lb. bottle I analysed was turpentine, which formed over 50 per cent. of the contents. Other sizes, however, and other adulterations may be used by the same parties from time to time. It is also probable that when their attention is again called to a second exposure of their methods, they will change the name and address of the mystic "Boeken" to a place unknown to geography, and where no one can connect his past with his future operations.

It is hardly necessary to remind the trade that articles offered at prices much below those at which it is possible to purchase the brand of any reputable manufacturer cannot be otherwise than of doubtful quality, and as adulteration is only resorted to for additional profit, the buyer pays a much higher price for the actual amount of pure quality put into the mixture than he could purchase it for separately, under the guarantee of responsible manufacturers.

Very respectfully yours,

Kalamazoo, Michigan, U.S.A., A. M. TODD.
April 26.

Two Old Books.

SIR,—It may interest some London pharmaceutical book-hunters to know that fragments of Sir Humphry Davy's library are at present to be picked up from street bookstalls. I have secured two examples within the last ten days, both books being the authors' presentation copies to Sir Humphry. One is "A Manual of Pharmacy," by William Thomas Brande, F R S, Davy's colleague at the Royal Institution. The manual was published in 1825, and there are several copies of it in the Pharmaceutical Society's library. It is a very excellent book, following the London Pharmacopœia as to arrangement, and contains a large number of hints and statements which are still pertinent. I note, for example, that cajuput oil "generally has a greenish colour, arising, as it is said, from the copper flasks in which it is brought to Europe; but none of the samples which I have examined contain copper. When recent it is nearly colourless." Under aloes the author says, "It is clear that the aloes met with in trade is of very different qualities, and although all the better kinds bear the name of Socotrine aloes, that they were never near the island whence it is professed they come." Which is a pretty shrewd observation on the part of one who practised when all but Socotrine aloes was considered to be only fit for horses. On pages 167–173 are the table of the alcoholic strengths of wines and notes, which are still doing duty in modern books of reference. I notice two formulæ for "the common *black dose*," the original of our mistura sennæ co. They are as follows:—

Page 97.	Page 114.
℞ Magnesiæ sulphatis .. ʒiij.	℞ Magnesiæ sulphatis .. ℥ss.
Infus. sennæ compo . .. f. ℥xiv.	Infusi sennæ compos. .. f. ℥iss.
Tincturæ sennæ .. f. ʒij.	Tincturæ sennæ
Olei menthæ piper. .. ♏iij.	Syrupi zingiberis, aa .. f. ʒj.
M. Fiat haustus laxans.	Spiritûs ammoniæ compos. .. .. .. f. ʒss.
	Fiat haustus purgans.

Neither of these is like the official mixture, but the second is the style preferred by the Board of Trade.

The author's inscription, "Sir H. Davy, Bt., with the author's respects," is on the page preceding the title, and is almost hidden by notes written by the subsequent owner of the book, John Davy, who has crammed the end-papers with exceedingly interesting memoranda. I quote only a few:—

Chlorodyne is anodyne, diaphoretic, sedative, astringent, antispasmodic, diuretic, from 5 to 25 minims.—Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square.

Les Dragées de Gélés et Conté-Lactate de fer. Said to be the only compound of iron digested in the stomach. [On back of title-page.]

Dr. Graves praises the following in cases of nervous irritability of those who have lived freely:—℞ T. cinch. comp., T. calumbæ, T. quassiæ, T. gentian., aa ʒj.; morphiæ, gr. j. vel ij. M. Coch. parvum, ter die, semi-horam ante mensam.

So much for the "Manual of Pharmacy." It cost me 6*d.* My next find is a pamphlet, with this inscription in a beautiful Italian hand:—"*Al Chiarissimo Chemico Prof. Davy in contrassegno di sincera stima e rispetto L'Autore.*" The pamphlet extends to 116 pages, and is accompanied by eight tables giving details of experiments on phosphorus, or, as stated on the title page, "Sopra alcuna proprietà del FOSFORO experienzi ed osservazioni di GIUSEPPE BRANCHI professore di chimica nella imperiale accademia di Pisa." It was printed at Pisa in 1813. Sir Humphry Davy does not appear to have done more than glance at it, for I obtained the pamphlet uncut. I have looked in vain for any reference to Professor Branchi's work in the chemical reference-books and dictionaries at my command; yet it is decidedly interesting and the results important. He appears to have studied the action of light on phosphorus in a thorough manner. Observations were made at 2°, 10°, 20°, and 30° Reaumur; in the presence of water, alcohol, and olive oil; in the dark, diffused light, and direct sunlight, and under the influence of various coloured glasses. The observations with water clearly demonstrate the formation of amorphous phosphorus, and although Branchi does not specifically allude to it as such, he notes that the powder is combustible, and that the watery liquid is acid. The incrustation is described as being yellow to red in colour; not formed in the dark, but slightly in diffused light, and abundantly in direct sunlight. Similar results were obtained with alcohol and olive oil, so far as the incrustation is concerned. My knowledge of Italian is too meagre to permit me to be critical, but from what I have been able to make out, Branchi seems to have anticipated Schrötter's later observations on the subject, and even some of those made by Professor Pedler, of Calcutta, which he embodied in a communication to the Chemical Society two years ago. Does anyone know of other work by Branchi?

Yours truly,

CACODYL. (34/4.)

Adulterated Saffron and Essential Oils.

SIR,—Experience is proving that articles are adulterated even at times when their price is below the average.

Saffron is now as low as it has been any time this ten years past, yet there has been a recent prosecution and conviction of a firm who sold it adulterated, and alleged in mitigation that it was sold as bought by them. Some time ago, when we drew attention to the adulteration of saffron, we received from the pharmaceutical authorities a communication which indicated clearly that the wholesale as well as the retail man was liable to penalty for selling as saffron an adulterated article. No matter for what purpose he sell it, whether for dyeing or anything else, as it is an article used in food as well as in medical preparations, he, the wholesale man, as well as the retailer, is liable to a penalty unless he call it by some name, such as saffron compound, so as to show it is not pure saffron.

We enclose you an importer's price-list from Marseilles. He quotes "pure Valencia saffron" and "adulterated Alicante," making no secret of the sophistication of the latter. But a great many importers offer pure Valencia saffron and impure Alicante, specifying the purity of the former, but leaving out the impurity of the second.

It is anticipated that oil of neroli will be very cheap this year. Experience shows that foreign houses too often quote Bigarade, which is really pure, then quote a "super.," which is slightly adulterated, and a "fine" article, which is shamefully mixed.

Some time ago a German firm wrote to us sending us two samples of neroli oil, marked 1 and 2. The No. 1 was far inferior in softness and perfume to an article which we have for many years imported from Grasse, but in No. 2 we were convinced there was a large admixture of oil of petit grain, and after a little trouble we, by blending various proportions of oil of petit grain with our own genuine imported article, soon made a compound so similar to the No. 2 sample oil of neroli sent us that no one could detect the difference. We then wrote to the German firm telling them we had every reason to think the article they had sent,

labelled No. 2 oil of neroli, had a large impregnation of oil of petit grain in it, and suggested for their satisfaction to submit it to a very clever analyst of our acquaintance.

We thought we had conferred an obligation on these importers by showing them they were being deceived as to the quality of their goods, but to our surprise received an angry letter saying the No. 2 article was not guaranteed genuine, that it was sold to sample, and that we had insulted them by our proposition. Feeling sure we could make no impression on such a firm as that, we terminated our correspondence with them, after pointing out they had offered the article as oil of neroli super. No. 2.

A short time ago we were waited upon by another importer of essential oils. We related to him our experience with the German firm. He without hesitation said that on his price-list he himself quoted two oils of neroli—Bigarade "genuine" and super., which was a compound (though not so specified on the list). We said, "Do you mix it with oil of petit grain?" He said, "Partly with oil of petit grain and partly with oil of bergamot." He made no concealment when asked, but still his price-current was misleading.

We maintain that compounded essential oils, instead of being styled "super." or "second," should be called "super. compound," so that the buyer might know whether the article quoted is genuine or not.

Perhaps a question might be raised whether this could be done in the case of otto of rose. We hear sometimes that none of it is exported really genuine, but as a rule blending is indicated with most essential oils.

Yours truly,

Bristol. A. & J. WARREN.

"When Found, Make a Note of."

SIR,—I have found feeding-bottle cork-slips very convenient for screwing up glass knobs that have become loose in drawers. The slips may be glued on the side next the wood.

I have found the white ink—the recipe for which is given in page 572 of current volume of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST—very useful for writing on looking glass, as suggested in your late article on "Chemists' Windows," and for marking apparatus. E. S. V. (29/47.)

A Proving of Antimony.

SIR,—What to me appears remarkable may to you and your staff explain itself from experience. One of my apprentices last Saturday was stricken with a peculiar malady, and I want to know if my explanation of it is feasible. His symptoms were first nausea, lassitude, and a desire to sleep. He was sent to bed, and during the night his fellow-apprentice says he got up and struggled to relieve himself of an imaginary weight on the chest. On being put to bed again a profuse perspiration broke out, and also a peculiar rash on his face and chest, he being after that very sick, but feeling better. His temperature was 104°, and pulse 120. A fever-mixture of liq. amm. acet. and spt. æther. nit. was given to keep up the perspiration, and the doctor called in, who, on sounding, found undoubted symptoms of pneumonia of the left lung, but would not say that he had ever seen the rash before, and would not commit himself. The temperature remained at 104° for two days, but, the fever-mixture being continued, on the third day the temperature and pulse became normal, the rash disappeared, with it the pneumonic cough, and to-day—six days after attack—the boy is all right.

Now, to explain in my own way, the boy's history shows family predisposition to chest-complaints. During the week preceding the attack he had done nothing else but make our cough-balls and diuretic-balls for horses, both of which contain tartar emetic, and, although cautioned not to inhale the powder in massing, my idea is that he did so, and that the whole thing was a case of antimonial poisoning.

Yours truly,

May 13. AGRICOLA. (32/61.)

Artificial Colouring of Flowers.

SIR,—I noticed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST issue of April 30 an article about the dyeing of natural flowers by means of steeping their stems in a solution of aniline dye. I have tried various flowers—viz., narcissi, lilies of the valley, primroses, &c., and have used very strong solutions, but have signally failed with them all, although some have been immersed for quite a week.

Yours respectfully,

Folkestone, May 10. FLORAL. (29/30.)

DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.

What is Tr. Chlorof.?

SIR,—Is tr. chloroformi spt. chlorof. or tr. chlorof. co.; and what should be dispensed when tr. chlorof. is prescribed? In our establishment some say the one, others the other.

Yours,

J. L. (29/60.)

[Why not tr. chloroform. et morphinæ? This question may as well be put by the doubtful. On the whole such questions are trivial, and can only be properly settled by consulting the prescriber. If that cannot be done, the dispenser is justified in giving the official preparation nearest in name, and that clearly is in this case tr. chlorof. co.]

An Ichthyol Ointment.

SIR,—I have had the following ointment to dispense:—

Ichthyol	ʒj.
Coumarin	gr. v.
Ol. cinnam...	♏x.
Petrolei	℥j.

I gently warmed the coumarin mixed with a small quantity of the petroleum, then mixed in the oil and the remaining base (cold), and then added the ichthyol. Is this the best method?

Yours faithfully,

COUMARIN. (34/25.)

Terebene Mixture.

SIR,—The cause of the mixture becoming blue is the terebene acting upon the iodide of potassium liberating free iodine, and the iodine in turn combining with the starch in the pulv. tragac. co. forming iodide of starch. As the prescription stands it is impossible to prevent liberation of iodine; the only way I have found a mixture presentible when the two are together, is the presence of an alkali in excess.

Haslar, May 17. C. DON.

SIR,—I have experimented with the above, and find that the reaction occurs between the terebene and the iodide of potassium iodine being set free, and this, of course, affects the starch which is always present in the gum tragacanth itself. According to Kingzett this oxidising effect is due to some organic peroxide formed by exposure to air.

Yours truly,

Nuneaton, May 18. A. E. SLINN.

LEGAL QUERIES.

Consult Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty" in regard to patent medicine questions.

General information regarding the laws affecting chemists and druggists is printed in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1892, *pp.* 161–5.

For stamp duties, licences, Customs regulations, &c., see the DIARY *pp.* 161–9.

32/34. *Poison.*—See reply to "Cortex" last week.

32/72. *Experimenter.*—It is quite legal to use metric weights and measures for scientific and experimental pur-

poses. Metric weights and measures may also be used for purposes of trade—that is to say, a contract for the sale of a kilogramme of cheese or a metre of ribbon would be a legal one. But the vendor must either weigh or measure these by equivalent Imperial weights and measures, duly stamped, or he must get his metric weights and measures verified at the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

30/69. *Pharmacist.*—See answer to "Cortex" last week.

30/66. *Enquirer.*—See answer to "J. E. B." last week.

31/6. *Trade Mark.*—We understand that you propose to use your trade-mark on some labels and not on others. Your right in the trade-mark would not be prejudiced by your doing so. Of course you understand that the trade-mark does not give you any exclusive rights in regard to the rest of the label.

32/24. *Percy.*—You cannot bring an action for infringement of your title unless you have registered it as a trade-mark. You do not tell us that you have done this. We do not think it would be accepted for registration. Even if it were, it is doubtful whether a Court would regard your rival's label as an infringement of yours.

33/52. *Vinum.*—We do not think the Board of Inland Revenue would let you sell your Beef and Malt Wine with quinine as a medicated wine—that is, without a licence—unless you increase the quantity of quinine to the proportion of 1 grain to the ounce. Why not ask them?

32/44. *J. C.* says on May 2 he heard from Somerset House that he had sold unstamped a corn and wart eradicator and anodyne-drops, which were liable to stamp-duty. After correspondence, he paid 1*l.* in settlement. To keep clear in future, "J. C." sent all his labels to Somerset House, and when they came back he found the identical anodyne-drops, for which he had been fined, stamped "not liable to duty." "J. C." adds:—"I find from Alpe the corn and wart eradicator is liable, but was not certain about anodyne-drops." He also encloses a label of grape saline marked "liable to duty," but cannot understand from Alpe why it should be. [The exemption extends to all ordinary saline preparations (Alpe, page 107), and you may make them proprietary and recommend them as you please without incurring liability. You should send the formula of composition of your saline to the authorities, and ask them to reconsider their decision. We should have thought anodyne-drops not to be liable. The third medicine is clearly liable. It is evident that someone has made a mistake in marking your labels, and you have good ground for asking that the matter may be revised.]

35/19. *Minor.*—Your discovery that the 17th section seems to sanction the sale of poisons by unqualified person on behalf of their employers by mentioning apprentices, while the 15th section renders them liable to a penalty for conducting such sales, was pointed out and made the most of in the discussion in this journal on the unqualified seller before the High Court decision. It is not considered to be a legally valid point, and certainly has no effect now.

35/7. *Mortar and Pestle.*—As the Board of Inland Revenue allow lin. saponis to be made with methylated spirit, we should ourselves hesitate out of fear of an Excise prosecution to make a soap liniment containing opium as an additional ingredient. You must understand, however, that the Excise permission does not make a methylated preparation legal from a Pharmacopœia point of view.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Inquirers will please read the "Memoranda for Correspondents."

A list of "Books for Chemists" is given in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, *p.* 317.

For all particulars regarding Educational and Examinational matters refer to our issue of September 19, 1891.

Replies to queries are inserted according to the space open in any week, and insertion on any specific date cannot be guaranteed.

Back numbers of our weekly issue, containing formulæ, &c., occasionally referred to in answers, can be obtained from the Publisher at 4d. each.

25/14. *Marmor.*—Probably the reddish-brown Stain in the marble is iron. To remove this make equal parts of superoxalate of potash and cream of tartar into a thin paste with water, and lay it on the spot for a few minutes; then wash off and repeat if necessary. Afterwards repolish with putty-powder and olive oil.

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27/11. *Somerset.*—Try the Science and Art Department.

26/70. *Hyd. c. Cretâ.*—Hogg's popular book on the microscope (Warne, 7*s.* 6*d.*) is useful; and for stains and many useful hints see Squire's "Methods and Formulæ," just published by Churchill.

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$$4HgK_2I_4 + 2NH_3 + 6KHO = 2NHg_2I + 14KI + 5H_2O.$$

labelled No. 2 oil of neroli, had a large impregnation of oil of petit grain in it, and suggested for their satisfaction to submit it to a very clever analyst of our acquaintance.

We thought we had conferred an obligation on these importers by showing them they were being deceived as to the quality of their goods, but to our surprise received an angry letter saying the No. 2 article was not guaranteed genuine, that it was sold to sample, and that we had insulted them by our proposition. Feeling sure we could make no impression on such a firm as that, we terminated our correspondence with them, after pointing out they had offered the article as oil of neroli super. No. 2.

A short time ago we were waited upon by another importer of essential oils. We related to him our experience with the German firm. He without hesitation said that on his price-list he himself quoted two oils of neroli—Bigarade "genuine" and super., which was a compound (though not so specified on the list). We said, "Do you mix it with oil of petit grain?" He said, "Partly with oil of petit grain and partly with oil of bergamot." He made no concealment when asked, but still his price-current was misleading.

We maintain that compounded essential oils, instead of being styled "super." or "second," should be called "super. compound," so that the buyer might know whether the article quoted is genuine or not.

Perhaps a question might be raised whether this could be done in the case of otto of rose. We hear sometimes that none of it is exported really genuine, but as a rule blending is indicated with most essential oils.

Yours truly,

Bristol. A. & J. WARREN.

"When Found, Make a Note of."

SIR,—I have found feeding-bottle cork-slips very convenient for screwing up glass knobs that have become loose in drawers. The slips may be glued on the side next the wood.

I have found the white ink—the recipe for which is given in page 572 of current volume of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST—very useful for writing on looking glass, as suggested in your late article on "Chemists' Windows," and for marking apparatus. E. S. V. (29/47.)

A Proving of Antimony.

SIR,—What to me appears remarkable may to you and your staff explain itself from experience. One of my apprentices last Saturday was stricken with a peculiar malady, and I want to know if my explanation of it is feasible. His symptoms were first nausea, lassitude, and a desire to sleep. He was sent to bed, and during the night his fellow-apprentice says he got up and struggled to relieve himself of an imaginary weight on the chest. On being put to bed again a profuse perspiration broke out, and also a peculiar rash on his face and chest, he being after that very sick, but feeling better. His temperature was 104°, and pulse 120. A fever-mixture of liq. amm. acet. and spt. æther. nit. was given to keep up the perspiration, and the doctor called in, who, on sounding, found undoubted symptoms of pneumonia of the left lung, but would not say that he had ever seen the rash before, and would not commit himself. The temperature remained at 104° for two days, but, the fever-mixture being continued, on the third day the temperature and pulse became normal, the rash disappeared, with it the pneumonic cough, and to-day—six days after attack—the boy is all right.

Now, to explain in my own way, the boy's history shows family predisposition to chest-complaints During the week preceding the attack he had done nothing else but make our cough-balls and diuretic-balls for horses, both of which contain tartar emetic, and, although cautioned not to inhale the powder in massing, my idea is that he did so, and that the whole thing was a case of antimonial poisoning.

Yours truly,

May 13. AGRICOLA. (32/61)

Artificial Colouring of Flowers.

SIR,—I noticed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST issue of April 30 an article about the dyeing of natural flowers by means of steeping their stems in a solution of aniline dye. I have tried various flowers—viz., narcissi, lilies of the valley, primroses, &c., and have used very strong solutions, but have signally failed with them all, although some have been immersed for quite a week.

Yours respectfully,

Folkestone, May 10. FLORAL. (29/30.)

DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.

What is Tr. Chlorof.?

SIR,—Is tr. chloroformi spt. chlorof. or tr. chlorof. co.; and what should be dispensed when tr. chlorof. is prescribed? In our establishment some say the one, others the other.

Yours,

J. L. (29/60.)

[Why not tr. chloroform. et morphinæ? This question may as well be put by the doubtful. On the whole such questions are trivial, and can only be properly settled by consulting the prescriber. If that cannot be done, the dispenser is justified in giving the official preparation nearest in name, and that clearly is in this case tr. chlorof. co.]

An Ichthyol Ointment.

SIR,—I have had the following ointment to dispense:—

Ichthyol	ʒj.
Coumarin	gr. v.
Ol. cinnam...	♏x.
Petrolei	ʒj.

I gently warmed the coumarin mixed with a small quantity of the petroleum, then mixed in the oil and the remaining base (cold), and then added the ichthyol. Is this the best method?

Yours faithfully,

COUMARIN. (34/25.)

Terebene Mixture.

SIR,—The cause of the mixture becoming blue is the terebene acting upon the iodide of potassium liberating free iodine, and the iodine in turn combining with the starch in the pulv. tragac. co. forming iodide of starch. As the prescription stands it is impossible to prevent liberation of iodine; the only way I have found a mixture presentible when the two are together, is the presence of an alkali in excess.

Haslar, May 17. C. DON.

SIR,—I have experimented with the above, and find that the reaction occurs between the terebene and the iodide of potassium iodine being set free, and this, of course, affects the starch which is always present in the gum tragacanth itself. According to Kingzett this oxidising effect is due to some organic peroxide formed by exposure to air.

Yours truly,

Nuneaton, May 18. A. E. SLINN.

LEGAL QUERIES.

Consult Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty" in regard to patent medicine questions.

General information regarding the laws affecting chemists and druggists is printed in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1892, *pp.* 161–5.

For stamp duties, licences, Customs regulations, &c., see the DIARY *pp.* 161–9.

32/34. *Poison.*—See reply to "Cortex" last week.

32/72. *Experimenter.*—It is quite legal to use metric weights and measures for scientific and experimental pur-

poses. Metric weights and measures may also be used for purposes of trade—that is to say, a contract for the sale of a kilogramme of cheese or a metre of ribbon would be a legal one. But the vendor must either weigh or measure these by equivalent Imperial weights and measures, duly stamped, or he must get his metric weights and measures verified at the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

30/69. *Pharmacist.*—See answer to "Cortex" last week.

30/66. *Enquirer.*—See answer to "J. E. B." last week.

31/6. *Trade Mark.*—We understand that you propose to use your trade-mark on some labels and not on others. Your right in the trade-mark would not be prejudiced by your doing so. Of course you understand that the trade-mark does not give you any exclusive rights in regard to the rest of the label.

32/24. *Percy.*—You cannot bring an action for infringement of your title unless you have registered it as a trade-mark. You do not tell us that you have done this. We do not think it would be accepted for registration. Even if it were, it is doubtful whether a Court would regard your rival's label as an infringement of yours.

33/52. *Vinum.*—We do not think the Board of Inland Revenue would let you sell your Beef and Malt Wine with quinine as a medicated wine—that is, without a licence—unless you increase the quantity of quinine to the proportion of 1 grain to the ounce. Why not ask them?

32/44. *J. C.* says on May 2 he heard from Somerset House that he had sold unstamped a corn and wart eradicator and anodyne-drops, which were liable to stamp-duty. After correspondence, he paid 1*l.* in settlement. To keep clear in future, "J. C." sent all his labels to Somerset House, and when they came back he found the identical anodyne-drops, for which he had been fined, stamped "not liable to duty." "J. C." adds:—"I find from Alpe the corn and wart eradicator is liable, but was not certain about anodyne-drops." He also encloses a label of grape saline marked "liable to duty," but cannot understand from Alpe why it should be. [The exemption extends to all ordinary saline preparations (Alpe, page 107), and you may make them proprietary and recommend them as you please without incurring liability. You should send the formula of composition of your saline to the authorities, and ask them to reconsider their decision. We should have thought anodyne-drops not to be liable. The third medicine is clearly liable. It is evident that someone has made a mistake in marking your labels, and you have good ground for asking that the matter may be revised.]

35/19. *Minor.*—Your discovery that the 17th section seems to sanction the sale of poisons by unqualified person on behalf of their employers by mentioning apprentices, while the 15th section renders them liable to a penalty for conducting such sales, was pointed out and made the most of in the discussion in this journal on the unqualified seller before the High Court decision. It is not considered to be a legally valid point, and certainly has no effect now.

35/7. *Mortar and Pestle.*—As the Board of Inland Revenue allow lin. saponis to be made with methylated spirit, we should ourselves hesitate out of fear of an Excise prosecution to make a soap liniment containing opium as an additional ingredient. You must understand, however, that the Excise permission does not make a methylated preparation legal from a Pharmacopœia point of view.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Inquirers will please read the "Memoranda for Correspondents."

A list of "Books for Chemists" is given in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, *p.* 317.

For all particulars regarding Educational and Examinational matters refer to our issue of September 19, 1891.

Replies to queries are inserted according to the space open in any week, and insertion on any specific date cannot be guaranteed.

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$$4HgK_2I_4 + 2NH_3 + 6KHO = 2NHg_2I + 14KI + 5H_2O.$$

If you keep in mind that ammonia iodide is NH_4I, you will perceive that Hg_2 simply takes the place of H_4. This is substantially an elementary example of the great natural processes which result in the production of alkaloids, which are regarded as ammonia in which hydrogen is replaced by groups of elements.

28/11. *Lindum.*—(1) There is no way of restoring gelatinised tincture of kino. The Pharmacopœia now provides a formula for a non-gelatinising tincture. (3) Soluble Essence of Lemon is generally made from such a formula as the following:—

	Oz.
Oil of lemon	1
Rectified spirit	7
Calcined magnesia	½

Mix, and shake occasionally in the course of three days; then filter, and bring up the strength of the essence with Haensel's terpeneless oil o lemon.

45/20. *Ecclesiastic.*—The formula for Eau à Bruler is known only to the makers—a London West-end firm of pharmacists.

45/21. *Ajax.*—There is no doubt that the benzine spray is the best destructive of moths' eggs. The hydro-carbon penetrates the egg and appears to kill the embryo. See the article on "Moths" in our issue of September 12, 1891, page 441.

29/49. *M. N. S. F.*—Two formulæ for nursery hair-lotion are given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of December 12, 1891, page 861.

30/63. *M. N. S.*—We are under the impression that the query was replied to at the time. The only thing likely to Decolorize the Varnish is animal charcoal. Take this in small pieces in the proportion of 4 oz to 1 gallon, mix and shake well, and after a few hours filter through other 4 oz. of the charcoal. You can judge from a little preliminary experiment how far this will succeed, and then modify the method accordingly.

30/6. *Hats.*—Straw Hats were Bleached by exposing them to the fumes of burning sulphur, but what is now generally used is a mixture of salt of tartar and oxalic acid. Salt of sorrel will doubtless do as well in the hands of an economical mother who could certainly not be trusted with the sulphur bleach. Let her dip the hat in a solution of half an ounce of salt of sorrel in a pint of water.

30/14. *Beta.*—Warm water, soft-soap, and a good scrubbing-brush are the best means for Cleaning Linoleum After that, rub it well with furniture-polish.

31/71. *Blotter.*—Silver marking-ink stains are easily removed from linen by solution of potassium cyanide.

30/74. *A. W.*—Your case, we understand, is that you have burnt some sealing-wax, and want to know what to do with it. To that we replied on April 9, recommending you to remelt and strain the wax (in order to keep back charred bits). You might add some fresh colouring matter, but we are in a fix about that, for we do not know whether the wax is red, black, blue, yellow, or green.

31/43. *A. B.* asks the name of "a preparation which, when mixed with water in the proportion of 1 in 100, forms a smooth milky fluid which is much used as a bath for sheep." That seems to answer the description of Jeyes' sheep-dip; and there are several other saponaceous alkaline tar solutions which behave similarly.

31/36. *Ignoramus.*—You mistake the purpose of these columns. The question which you submit to us is one which is dealt with in all chemistry text-books—not specifically, perhaps, but generally.

32/41. *Timon.*—"Wanklyn's Water Analysis" (DIARY, 1892 page 318) and "Notes on Urine Testing," published by Silverlock. Wall-papers are only tested for arsenic, which is done qualitatively by digesting a portion of the paper in hydrochloric acid for some time, and then testing the hydrochloric solution by Marsh's method for arsenic.

32/49. *S. V. M.*—From what you say we should think that the mineral naphtha of the spirit is at the bottom of the trouble, and the matter can only be settled by investigation on the spot.

32/11. *Galen.*—Professor Redwood's lectures on galenical pharmacy were not reprinted in book form. Proctor's "Lectures on Practical Pharmacy," a new edition of which has just been issued (Churchill, 14*s.*), is the book that you should read.

32/60. *Vanilla* is contemplating selling ices in willow boxes, and asks us, "Does it pay?" Also, how to work the business cheaply, and how to make the ices. This is beyond our pharmaceutical ken. Will anyone who has combined the thing with pharmacy send us his experience for publication?

32/51. *Himalaya* (Simla).—(1) See reply 19/30 in our issue of April 30. (2) Effervescing Saline is generally made according to the following formula:—

Bicarbonate of soda	8 oz.
Tartaric acid	7½ „
Chlorate of potassium	1 drachm
Sugar	8 oz.

Dry the ingredients separately, and mix by sifting.

A little Rochelle salt is liked by some, but we prefer to use cream of tartar instead, altering the above to tartaric acid 6 oz. and cream of tartar 2 oz. The result is that Rochelle salt is formed in the drink. (3) The following preparation resembles a popular Moustache Invigorator:—

Liq. epispastici	℥ss.
Lin. saponis	℥ss.
Ess. bouquet	ʒj.
Spt. vin. rectif. ad	℥ij.

M.

This to be gently rubbed on the skin nightly. It raises blisters sometimes, and, truth to tell, that is about all it does.

33/6. *Ax.*—The next Preliminary examination will be held on July 12. There is no specified age, and no declaration on that point is required until candidates enter for the Minor.

33/20. *Pink Powder.*—There is no "definite recipe" for pink powders that we know of. Half a grain and one grain of calomel with and without sugar are the common strengths.

33/30. *S. H.*—The formula for lin. capsici co., *Dutch Ph.*, is perfectly right as to quantities, but it is the mild capsicum (*C. annuum*) that is intended. Liq. ammon—not *fort.*—is, of course, intended.

33/49. *Minim.*—See page 323 of the current volume for a weed-killer formula.

33/45. *Morphia.*—See page 323 of the current volume for particulars regarding prison dispensorships. There are no such appointments in the Post-office.

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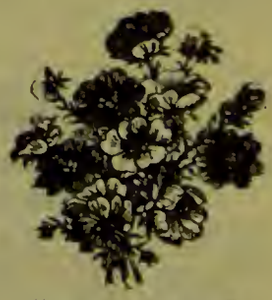

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Gingerin, gr. ij.
Ft. Pil. xij. ... -/6

533 Aloes Barb., gr. iss.
Jalapæ, gr. i.
Coloc., gr. i.
Cambogiæ, gr. ¼.
Saponis. gr. ss.
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Jalapin, aa. gr. i.
Gingerin, gr. 1-16th ... 1/8

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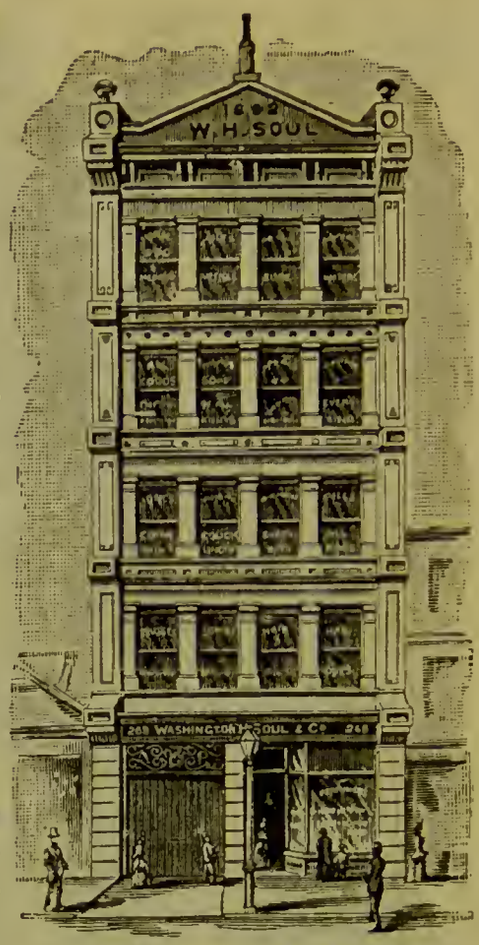

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PRICES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TELEPHONE NO. 1499.

MORRIS & CALLARD,

PONTAMMAN CHEMICAL WORKS,

AMMANFORD, R.S.O., CARMARTHENSHIRE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ACETIC ACID, P.B., ACETIC ACID FORT., SP. GR. 1-040

ACETATE OF SODA, COPPERAS,

PURE WOOD NAPHTHA, SULPHURIC ACID, & CHARCOAL

Telegraphic Address: "CALLARD, AMMANFORD." Prices and Samples on application. Established A.D. 1840.

WORTH READING.

Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid. carb.). The Acme Brand.

No name on Tins or Labels.

1646. Black and Gold Decorated Tins, large 1/- size .. 6/6 per doz.
1647. „ „ „ „ -/6 „ .. 3/6 „
1648. 1*d.* packets, ½-gross boxes .. .. 6/6 per gross.

Disinfecting Fluid (Crimson).

1663. 8-oz. ovals, attractive label, non-poisonous.. .. 2/6 per doz.

Insect Powder. The Acme Brand.

No name on label. Finest quality powder. Certain death to all insect life.

1679. 1*d.* Black and Gold Tins, 1-gross boxes .. .. 7/- per gross
1680. 3*d.* attractively-labelled Tins.. .. .. .. 16/- „
1681. 6*d.* „ „ revolving lids .. 30/- „
1682. 1/- „ „ „ „ .. 66/- „

Saline. Grape Juice.

Carefully prepared; will keep well.

1694. Patent-stoppered Cheltenhams, 8 oz., plain labels, each bottle in handsome Cartoon .. .. 8/9 per doz.
1695. In ¼-lb. self-opening tins .. .. 3/6 „
1696. Bulk 7-lb. tins free .. .. 1/- per lb.

6 dozen with Buyer's name on Cartoon.

Vermin Killer.

1715. 4 doz. 3*d.* and 2 doz. 6*d.*, in striking red envelopes in glass-fronted hanging show-box .. .. 7/6 per box.

Cream of Glycerine and Cucumber.

Inseparable and delightful for Toilet use.

4-oz. bottles, attractively labelled, each in elegant Cartoon. 6/- per doz
6 dozen with Buyer's name on Cartoon.

Smelling Salt. "The Perfection."

Retail at 1*d.*, in oval bottle, with attractive label, filled with sponge, 3 dozen on card .. .. 8/- per gross.

Fly Papers. Sure Killers.

Non-sticky. "The good old kind."

1,000	14/- per 1,000
2,500	13/- „
5,000	12/- „
10,000	11/- „
20,000	10/- „

1,000 may be had with Buyer's own name and advertisements round edge.

Samples and special prices for quantities on application. Illustrated Price List gladly forwarded on receipt of business card.

BEFORE BUYING SPRAYS, SMELLING BOTTLES, TEETHING PADS, FEEDING BOTTLES &c., CALL AND SEE OUR SAMPLES, OR WRITE FOR SAME.

HOCKIN, WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Druggists, Druggists' Sundriesmen, and Surgical Instrument Makers and Dealers,

13 to 16 NEW INN YARD, 186 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.
And at MANCHESTER.

CORKS! CORKS!

JAMES TRAVIS & CO. (ESTAB. 1824) Manufacturers and Shippers of all kinds of Chemists' Corks, Cork Socks, Cork Soles, Bath Mats Medical Twines, Bottling Wax, Wood Tops, Bottle Brushes, Capsules, Straw Envelopes, &c.

All Sundries required by the Bottling Trades.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST, POST FREE, TO

J. TRAVIS & CO., 9 & 11 REDFERN STREET, MANCHESTER.

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUG MERCHANTS,

HULL,

Manufacturers of all Pharmaceutical Preparations on the best and most improved principles. Quotations on Application

DEALERS IN PURE CHEMICALS

For Medicinal, Photographic, and Commercial purposes.

Importers of Cod Liver, Castor, and Olive Oils; Extra Super Essence of Lemon and Bergamot, Otto de Rose, and all

Essential Oils; Valentia Saffron; Vanillas; Fruit Essences; Carmine, Aniline Dyes; Bees' Wax, &c., &c.

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, HULL,

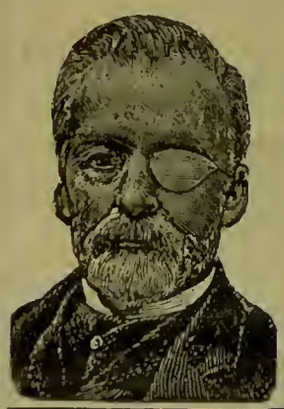
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUG MERCHANTS, DRUG GRINDERS, & DRYSALTERS.

PECIAL AGENTS FOR
SICILIAN SUBLIMED SULPHUR, in 2-cwt. bags and casks; and
ROLL SULPHUR, in 3-cwt. casks.
Most favourable quotations to Wholesale Dealers on application.

Special quotations for Grinding Drugs; also for ANISEEDS, CARAWAYS, FENUGREEK, GENTIAN, GRAN. PARAD., &c., *in Powder.*

PURE CRUSHED POULTICE-LINSEED.
"CROWN" BRAND.
Carefully prepared and guaranteed Genuine. 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. net, in Hull. *Write for Samples.*

PERFECTION READING SHADES.



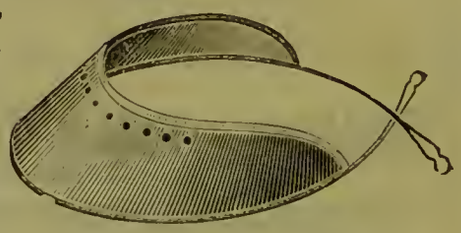
"COURT JOURNAL."

Court Journal says of them:—"They are a perfect gem of beauty, lightness, and utility."

Industry says of them.—"They are as light and perfect as ingenuity can make them."

PRICE LIST.

Nos.		Per doz.
1.	Perfection Reading Shades, silk-covered steel bands ..	8/-
2.	" " with fine steel wires	12/-
3.	" " silk-covered elastic bands ..	5/6
4.	" " Nose Clip, "*à la* Pince Nez"	10/-
5.	Flesh-coloured Eye Caps. Rights and Lefts. Stop out the light and cold without touching the eye	3/6
6.	Flesh-coloured Eye Caps. Assorted sizes and shapes ..	3/6
7.	Palmetta Reading Shades, American pattern	2/10



No. 7, REGISTERED.

Of all Chemists and Opticians throughout the World, or from

T. H. HARRISON, 40 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

SOLPORT BROS.

Telegrams—
"SOLPORT LONDON."

66 Shaftesbury Street,
New North Road, LONDON, N.

Manufacturers for Wholesale and Export of

BATH & FLESH GLOVES, STRAPS, PADS, & .

SPECIALITIES IN LOOFAH GOODS.

Buyers and Shippers should write for our full Illustrated Price List.

BOTTLES

Write for revised Price List of Dispensing Bottles, &c.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

E. YOULDON,

EAST LONDON GLASS BOTTLE WAREHOUSE,
36, 38, & 40 Great Garden Street.
WHITECHAPEL, LONDON, E.

GLASS BOTTLES.

TO WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BUYERS.

DISPENSING BOTTLES of best quality, in White Flint or all the best and newest tints. **VIALS.**—White Flint or Coloured, in all shapes and sizes. **FEEDING BOTTLES.**—Plain mouths or Screw Stoppers, in White or Green Flint. **LIME CREAMS AND KALIS** of all sizes. **ESSENCE BOTTLES** of every description, Plain or Stoppered. **MALT EXTRACT BOTTLES,** in Actinic Green, Amber, Dark Blue, or White Flint.

TO FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BUYERS.

Having recently erected spacious Warehouses, we are enabled to give special attention to packing Goods for Export. Only experienced Packers employed.

E. A. HEARN & CO., WHOLESALE & EXPORT GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS, ECLIPSE GLASS WORKS, CHATSWORTH ROAD, CLAPTON, **LONDON, E.**

R. H. BARRETT,

Flint Glass Bottle Works,
99 THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

For Beauty, Cheapness, and Efficiency R. H. BARRETT'S

WATCH SMELLING-SALT BOTTLES

EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN THE MARKET.

The Caps are all fitted with INDESTRUCTIBLE WASHERS, to resist the action of Ammonia and retain the strength of the Salts.

Price, assorted white and coloured, 10/6 per gross (in 5-gross lots).
Chemists' and Perfumers' Bottles in great variety, Plain or Stoppered.
Telegraphic Address—"FOREFRONT LONDON." [1]

Registered Trade Mark.

BEST FLINT DISPENSING BOTTLES, WHITE, BLUE, OR GREEN TINT, AMBER AND ALL OTHER COLOURS.

Number 26866.

HAND MADE SHOP-ROUNDS.
OPAL, FLINT, AND TURQUOISE BOXES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PROPRIETARY BOTTLES.

Owing to the steady and continuous increase in their business, and especially the enormous influx of trade they have experienced from Home and Colonial buyers during the last two or three years, the Proprietors of the above Brand of all shaped Dispensing and other Bottles have just completed an enlargement of their Works, which are now doubled in size, and capable of turning out very large quantities of Bottles at shortest notice.

The "W" Brand productions can be obtained only through Wholesale London Houses.

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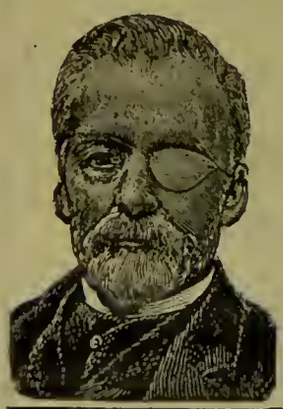

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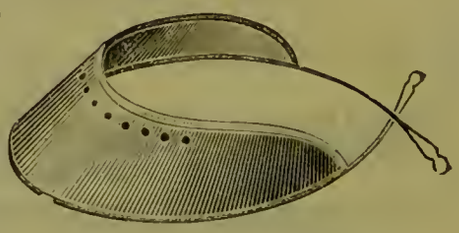

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The "W" Brand productions can be obtained only through Wholesale London Houses.

GLASS BOTTLES

ALL SHAPES, SIZES, AND COLOURS

DISPENSING BOTTLES.

Green Flint—Flats (ordinary and round edges), Ovals, Direct Squares, Rounds and Octagons.

	3	4	6	8	12	oz.
Ordinary ...	8/-	8/-	9/-	9/-	13/3	per gross.
Best	10/-	10/-	11/6	11/6	16/9	,,

White Vials, plain and graduated.

	½	1	1½	2	3	4	oz.
Ordinary ...	3/6	3/9	4/6	5/3	6/9	8/-	per gross.
Best	4/6	4/9	6/-	6/9	8/9	10/-	,,

FEEDING BOTTLES.

No.	6½-inch Rubber Tube.	Small lots.	2-grs. lots.	
1.	Green Bottles, Boxwood Top Corks, White Fittings	26/6	25/6	per gross.
3.	Green Bottles, Boxwood Top Corks, Black Fittings	30/-	29/-	per gross.
	White glass 2/6 per gross extra. China tops 1/6 per gross extra.			per gross.
64.	Green Bottles, Glass Screw Stoppers, White Fittings	32/-	31/-	per gross.
66.	Green Bottles, Glass Screw Stoppers, Black Fittings	35/6	34/6	per gross.
	White Glass 3/- per gross extra.			per gross.

These prices include 1 doz. partitioned Wood Boxes. If Bottles are loose 1/6 per gross less. Supplied each Bottle in Cardboard Box at 5/- per gross extra.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

Revised Price List (Illustrated), containing full particulars of above and many other kinds, sent on application to

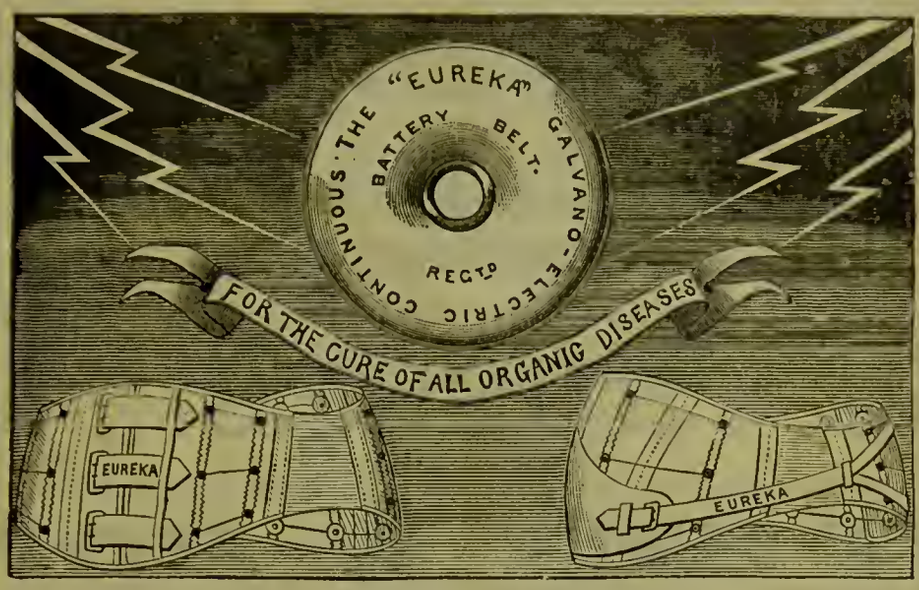
KILNER BROTHERS,

No. 3 GREAT NORTHERN GOODS STATION, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.

VINCENT WOOD'S
GALVANO-ELECTRIC CONTINUOUS CURRENT APPLIANCES

All pushing Chemists should stock them! Largely Advertised and world-known. Before buying any Appliances elsewhere be sure and see my samples.

BEWARE OF FRAUDS as other goods are being substituted for mine.



Every Appliance before being sent away is Thoroughly Tested by my Electricians.

PRICES—

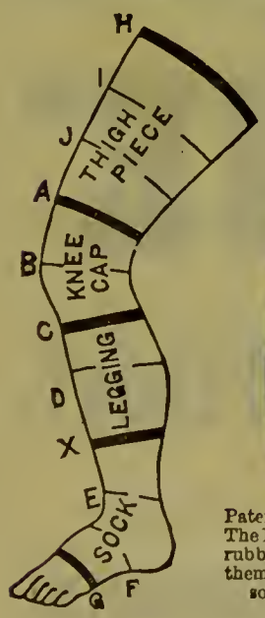
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Belts, 1 power, 8 batteries, each 8/6, retails at 21/
" " " 2 " 16 " " 12/6, " 42/
" " " 3 " 24 " " 16/6, " 63/

Corsets of exquisite shape (Electric) .. at 4/6, 7/6, 10/6, 15/6, 21/- each
Featherweight Spine Belt Bands, 8 small Batteries .. .. 30/- doz.
Usual size of waist only required.

Also Galvano-Electric Socks, Spinal Bands, Knee Caps, Lung Invigorators, Portable Batteries, Medical Coils, Bells, &c.

I also manufacture Trusses, Elastic Hosiery, Abdominal Supporting Belts, Chest Expanding Braces, Obstetric Binders, Suspensory Bandages, Eye Shades, Chest and Lung Protectors, and the Medicated Pine-Wool Felt Appliances. For special list see *Chemist and Druggist*, January 30, 1892. The largest combined bona-fide maker in the trade.

ST. ANDREW'S HOUSE, 3 ST. ANDREW'S STREET, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.



ELASTIC SURGICAL STOCKINGS, APPLIANCES, &C.

Patent Pile, Protected, 14,618. The Pile lying over the India-rubber Cords, protecting them and forming a smooth soft surface to the limb.

LATEST NOVELTY.
NEW SUSPENSORY BANDAGE, THE "OCTOPUS."

Packed any way in Envelopes, Boxes, &c.

No one will wea the other shape after trying one of this kind.

The Band of this SUSPENDER being cut a peculiar shape, so as to fit parallel with the External Oblique Muscles, and Buckling on each side of the Pubo, clings to the Body as firmly as an "OCTOPUS." It can also be adapted by the buckles to fit a wide range of sizes.

Registered, 185,228.

Fitted with Galvanic Discs, it is a most powerful INVIGORATOR.

It is specially adapted for Riding, Hunting, Lawn Tennis and Football Players, Cyclists, Pedestrians, and all kinds of Athletic Sports.

Handbook of my Manufactures will be forwarded to any Surgical Instrument Maker or Chemist free.

MAGNETIC BELTS AND APPLIANCES.

Elastic Surgical Stockings, Knee Caps, &c.
Patent Spiral Seamless Elastic Stockings, &c.
Patent Pile Surgical Elastic Stockings.
Elastic Supports for Lawn Tennis, Cricket, Lacrosse, and other Athletic Sports.

Bath and Rubbing Gloves.
Bathing Caps and Belts.
Trusses of every description.
Pero-plastic Jackets.
Chest Expanding Braces.

Bandages—Indiarubber, Elastic, Lint, Cotton Sayres', &c.
Horse Ear Caps and Veterinary Appliances.
Suspensory Bandages.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Belts.

Hot Water Bottles and Covers, Respirators, Inhalers, Bronchitis Kettles, Throat Sprays, Waterproof Coats, Cloaks and Driving Aprons, Footballs, Shin Guards, and Athletic Appliances, Druggists' Sundries, Invalid and Nursery Appliances, &c.

MANUFACTURER AND PATENTEE:—

J. H. HAYWOOD, *Surgical, Electrical, Athletic, and Veterinary Appliance Manufacturer,* **CASTLE GATE, NOTTINGHAM**

London Agent—HENRY C. QUELCH, St. Paul's Chambers, 1 Ludgate Square, E.C.

ST. DALMAS' LEICESTER
Improved Adhesive Plaster
ON FINE FLESH COLORED CAMBRIC

USED BY SURGEONS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

"THE LEICESTER"
SPREAD & MARGINAL PLASTERS,
POROUS PLASTERS,
MUSTARD PLASTER,
CORN PLASTERS,
COURT PLASTER, ETC.
BEST QUALITY.

FRANCIS'
BRONCHIAL PROTECTOR.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
Best Preventive and Cure of Bronchitis, Asthma Winter Cough, Tight Breathing, and all Throat Complaints. 13½d. and 2s. 9d.
MANUFACTURED BY
A. de ST. DALMAS & CO., LEICESTER.

ESCHMANN BROS. & WALSH,
Inventors and Manufacturers of the
SOFT SILK FLEXIBLE CATHETER, GUARANTEED WITH WOVEN EYES.

To be had of all Surgical Instrument Makers and Wholesale Houses.

To be had of all Surgical Instrument Makers and Wholesale Houses.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

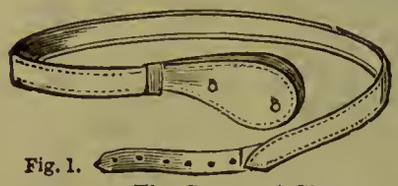


Fig. 1.

TRUSSES.

Fig. 2.

The Best and Cheapest Trusses of all kinds in the Wholesale and Export Market are manufactured by

LINDSEY & SONS.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENDERS, AND SURGICAL BANDAGES OF ALL KINDS.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT. THE LARGEST SHIPPERS IN THE TRADE.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

32 LUDGATE HILL, and 40 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

THE INHALANT

"SPIRONE"

TRADE MARK.

FOR THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF ALL

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, WINDPIPE, NOSE & THROAT.

CLAIMS TO BE A

Specific for all Congestive and Inflammatory Conditions of the Respiratory Apparatus,

And will be found efficacious in

INFLUENZA, COUGHS AND COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

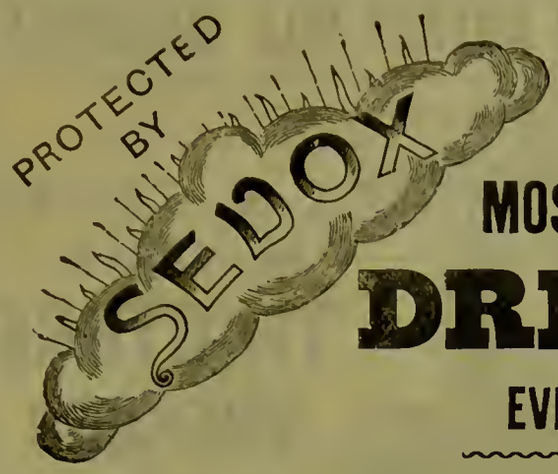
Inflammation and Congestion of the Lungs, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, Croup, Diphtheria, Pharyngitis, Laryngitis, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Enlarged Tonsils, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Colds in the Head, Hay Fever, and all other Complaints of the Respiratory Organs.

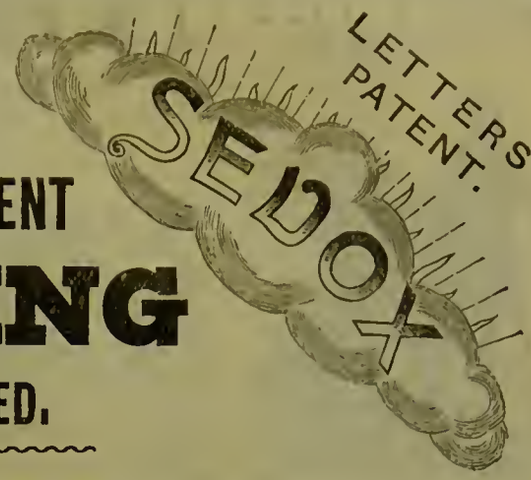
None Genuine except such as bear the above Trade Mark "SPIRONE" and the Signature of the Inventor upon the Bottles, on the Label over the Cork, and on the Wrapper.

Retail Price, 4s. 6d. and 11s. per Bottle. Set of Apparatus for Administration, 15s.

PAMPHLETS AND SHOWCARDS FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE SPIRONE COMPANY, LIM., DEPOT— 285 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.





THE

MOST ABSORBENT DRESSING EVER INTRODUCED.

This Dressing is unlike any other in the Market, being prepared from a pure Vegetable Fibre, and besides being a very rapid absorbent it will take up

FIFTEEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT OF LIQUID.

SEDOX

Is supplied impregnated with any Antiseptic Solution required, and guaranteed that every particle is equally impregnated.

SEDOX

Is admitted by some of the most eminent Medical Men to be the Cleanest, most Absorbent, and most Efficacious Dressing known.

SEDOX

Can be obtained in almost every form in which Absorbents and Antiseptics are used.

SEDOX SANITARY SHEETS,

For Accouchement, Bed Sores, &c., are the best and most comfortable. Sold in three Sizes, No. 1, 24 in. by 18 in.; No. 2, 28 in. by 20 in.; No, 3, 34 in. by 34 in.

SEDOX DIAPERS,

Exquisitely Soft and Cool, are worn with perfect comfort without any of the inconveniences experienced with those generally in use.

SEDOX FOR DOCTORS' DAILY USE,

Put up into Rolls, 12 in. and 6 in. wide, from which any quantity required is easily detached without opening out the packet, or in small tin boxes.

THE SEDOX ANTISEPTIC RESPIRATOR (Protected by Letters Patent).

These are the most perfect, simple, and healthy respirators ever introduced, and are the cheapest. They supply a long-felt want, coming in at a price within the reach of everyone, at the same time insuring that perfection and efficiency which no other respirator can claim, nearly all the present respirators being faulty in some way or other; those perforated allowing the cold, fog, and noisome gases to be breathed into the lungs, whereas the *Sedox Respirators*, being made from the pure fibre, either plain or impregnated with corrosive sublimate in a weak solution, or with ôl Eucalypti, and covered with Sedox gauze, the air which is inhaled must pass through the layer of Sedox, which, acting like a filter, purifies the thickest London fog, or any other impurities which we are daily breathing. For Asthma or Throat diseases, slightly impregnated with a suitable antiseptic, they prove invaluable. They are sold in three sizes, at prices so that they can be replaced when necessary, thus avoiding the common fault of using a respirator too long, which is most injurious.

SEDOX CHEST PROTECTORS.

These are supplied either plain or impregnated ôl Eucalypti, or any other solution good for Asthmatical or Bronchial diseases. Being very absorbent and porous, they allow of free ventilation, and do not get cold or sticky, consequently they are perfectly healthful and clean. Sold in three sizes.

THE SEDOX MANUFACTURING CO., 12 Oat Lane, LONDON, E.C.

ROTARY PILL MACHINES

Fig. A.

Fig. A.—This invention consists in a novel and improved arrangement of Machinery, whereby any description of Pill Mass can be converted into Pills, at the rate of from 15 lbs. to 40 lbs. per hour, according to the size of the Machine used.

Fig. A.—No. 1 .. £12 12s.
No. 2 .. £15 15s.
No. 3 .. £20 0s.

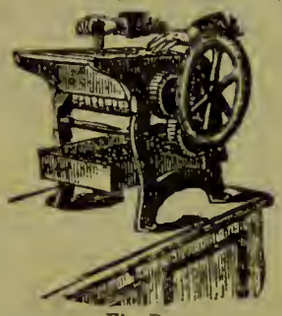


Fig. B.

Fig. B.—A small useful Machine capable of making 10 lbs. of Pills per hour, particularly adapted for persons making small quantities, at £7 15s.
Press suitable for same, £2 15s.

Any of the above can be made to ut two or three different size Pills at an additional cost for extra Rollers and Plates.

PIPING PRESSES

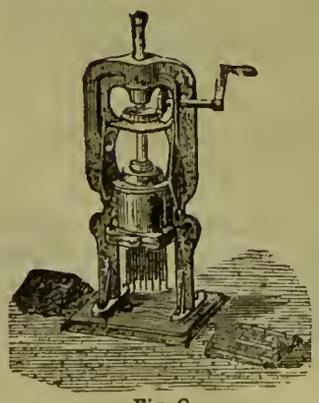


Fig. C.

Fig. C. is the improved Press for Piping, by means of which a great quantity of Mass can be Piped in a few minutes, truer than by the old method of rolling.

No. 1 .. .. .. £3 0s.
Fig. C.—No. 2 .. £5 10s.
No. 3 .. £8 10s.

J. W. PINDAR'S NEW ROTARY PILL MACHINES

As used to this date by Messrs. Holloway, Cockle, Cox, and all the principal Pill Makers in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia.

29 Murray St., New York,
and Farringdon Rd.,
London, Nov. 9th, 1880.
Mr. J. W. PINDAR,
Dear Sir,—Your letter of inquiry came duly to hand. As I always told you, the Pill Machine in operation at my London warehouse has given entire satisfaction. So have those we are using in this country. We can make smooth, round Pills of uniform size at a very small expense. I can safely say that your Pill Machine is all that you claim it to be—a perfect Machine.
Yours truly,
A. J. WHITE.

224 Strand, 13th March, 1866.
Mr. J. W. PINDAR,
Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that the Pill Machine which you made for me answers remarkably well, as the Pills are far better made than those by hand-machines, and with much less waste. I can, therefore, confidently recommend it as a very excellent one, a great saving of labour and, consequently, expense.
I remain, yours faithfully,
THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

J. W. PINDAR'S Improved Double-Action TINCTURE PRESSES

(As approved of by Wholesale Chemists.)

Superior to Hydraulic,

On account of holding the pressure.

Prices for One Gallon £3 10s.
For each additional Gallon, £1 10s. extra

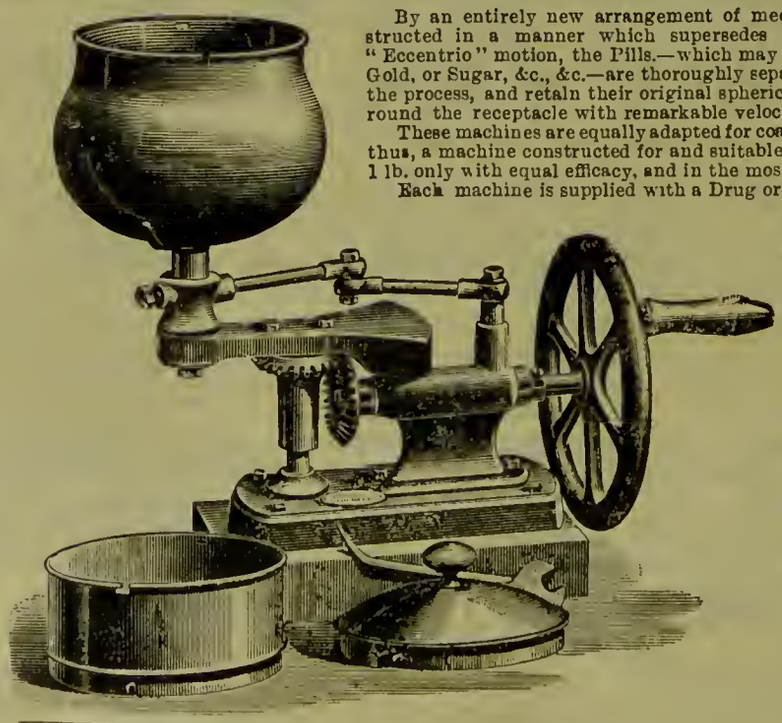
Directions for use forwarded with each article.

3 Crane Court, Fleet Street, Feb. 14th, 1871.
To Mr. J. W. PINDAR.
Dear Sir,—We have now used your Rotary Pill Machine about six years, and find it answers better than any we had previously used, and makes the Pills of a very regular size.—Yours truly,
T. WHELPTON.

338 Oxford St., opposite Great Portland St.,
Feb. 11th, 1871.
Mr. J. W. PINDAR,
Sir,—The Rotary Pill Machine and Press which we had from you (for a special order) answered very satisfactorily.—We are, Sir, yours respectfully,
JOHN BELL & CO.

NEW PATENT "ECCENTRIC" PILL COATER.

Invented and made by J. W. PINDAR, Patentee.



By an entirely new arrangement of mechanism this machine is constructed in a manner which supersedes all others, as, owing to its "Eccentric" motion, the Pills.—which may be coated with Pearl, Silver, Gold, or Sugar, &c., &c.—are thoroughly separated from each other during the process, and retain their original spherical form, whilst being thrown round the receptacle with remarkable velocity.

These machines are equally adapted for coating large or small quantities; thus, a machine constructed for and suitable for coating 20 lbs. will coat 1 lb. only with equal efficacy, and in the most satisfactory manner.

Each machine is supplied with a Drug or Powder Sifter, to be attached if required, and which, fitting to top of Pill Receptacle, is subject to the same "Eccentric" motion as above mentioned.

This addition will be found of great advantage in the Laboratory, being both efficient and compact.

PRICES.

No. 1.—For 2 lbs., £3 5s.; sifter for same, 7s. 6d.
No. 2.—For 5 lbs., £4 15s.; sifter for same, 15s.
No. 3.—For 10 lbs., £6 15s.; sifter for same, £1 5s.
No. 4.—For 20 lbs., on Iron Standards, for Steam, Gas, or other power, £15 15s.; sifter for same, £2 5s.

The smallest Machines can be worked by Steam Power at a small additional cost.

Testimonials from all parts of the World may be seen on application to

J. W. PINDAR, 75 New Church Rd., Camberwell, LONDON.

KEEPS GOOD IN ALL CLIMATES.

WHITE AND ODOURLESS.

Old or damaged stock exchanged for fresh goods.

G. & G. STERN,

Pamphlets for distribution and Show Cards sent free on application.

PRICE TO THE TRADE.

Bottles	1/	2/	5/
Per doz.	9/6	19/	47/6
Per gross	105/	210/	525/

62 Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, W.C.

Established 1843. THOMPSON & CAPPER, Established 1843.

WHOLESALE & EXPORT HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS

55 BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL,
AND
51 PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THOMPSON & CAPPER'S DENTIFRICE WATER.

Sells well everywhere, its beneficent qualities being attested to by physicians in all parts of the world. (*See Testimonials.*)

In 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles.

THE "STIPENDUM" STOPPER CO., LIM.

47 LAMB'S CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.C.,

Manufacture the following Specialities—

"STIPENDUM" CORK STOPPERS, in all sizes.
"STIPENDUM" CORK-LINED CAPS, for Pomade Bottles.
"STIPENDUM" SCREW CAPS, for Pomade Bottles.
"STIPENDUM" OPENERS, for Stoppered Aërated Water Bottles.

"STIPENDUM" GREASE-PROOF COVERED POTS

IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK.

The Grease-Proof Covered Pots have perfectly fitting lids, are practically unbreakable, and the only article really answering the purpose intended.

The following Analytical Report should be noted by the trade:—

London, *January* 5, 1891.

"We have examined the two covered pots marked November 21, 1890, one containing strong nitrate of mercury ointment, and the other iodine ointment, the object being to discover—(1) Whether the ingredients of which the pots are composed have in any way affected the ointments; (2) Whether the pots have been deteriorated by the action of the ointments.

We hereby certify that no trace of any of the ingredients of the pot can be discovered in either of the ointments, and further that the pots themselves were found not to have been acted on at all; and we further consider 'Stipendum' admirably adapted for such pharmaceutical preparations.

Signed, C. T. KINGZETT, F.I.C., F.C.S.
(Ex Vice-President Society of Public Analysist)
R. H. HARLAND, F.I.C. F.C.S.
(Public Analyst)."

To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen. *Wholesale only of the Company.*

101

BOXES

ESTABLISHED 18 39 ESTABLISHED

ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE, or FOLDING, for the

DRUG, DRYSALTERY, AND CONFECTIONERY TRADES.

LABELS, WHEN PRINTED TO OUR INSTRUCTIONS, WE PUT ON PILL AND OTHER BOXES FREE OF CHARGE.

BOXES AND CASES FOR

Baking Powder, Black Lead, Bottles, Camphor Ball, Capsules, Castor Oil, Cough Lozenges, Dispensing Powder, Eye Ointment, Fancy Boxes, Fuller's Earth, Folding Boxes, Glass Top Outers, Homœopathic Bottles, Insect Powders, Ink Cases, Jewellery, Lozenge, Lip Salve, Magnesia, Metal Paste, Marking Ink, Nipple Shields, Night Lights, Parcel Post, Pastilles, Pills, Potash Tablets, Plasters, Salt Lemon, Seidlitz Powder, Starch Gloss, Soaps, Soda Powder, Syringes, Tapers, Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, &c.

ROBINSON & SONS, WHEATBRIDGE MILL & HOLMBROOK WORKS, **CHESTERFIELD.**

And 55 FANN STREET, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON.

GLASS BOTTLES

GOOD AND CHEAP.

From Stock in London or direct from the Works.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS, WITH ROUNDED EDGES, OR THE ORDINARY SHAPE.

3 & 4 oz. } Plain or Graduated { 7s. 9d. per Gross.
6 & 8 oz. } Plain or Graduated { 8s. 9d. ,,

CRYSTAL BLUE TINTED—HANDSOME COLOUR.

3 & 4 oz. } Plain or Graduated { 9s. 0d. per Gross.
6 & 8 oz. } Plain or Graduated { 10s. 0d. ,,

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.

1 oz., 3s. 9d.; 1½ oz., 4s. 6d.; 2 oz., 5s. 3d. per Gross.

PLAIN OR GRADUATED TEA SPOONS.

MINERAL WATER BOTTLES,

Plain or Stoppered, at Lowest Market Prices.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,
25 Francis St., Tottenham Court Rd., LONDON.
Established 50 Years. Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.

TURNED WHITE WOOD BOXES for CHEMISTS.

A. E. IDENDEN, SPENCER'S WOOD, READING.

Submits the following list of prices to the trade :

No.		Outside diam.	Depth	Per gross
1		1½ in.	1 in.	£0 2 10
2		1¼ ,,	1 ,,	0 2 10
3	for 12 pills	1⅜ ,,	1 ,,	0 2 10
4	,, 18 ,,	1½ ,,	1⅛ ,,	0 3 2
5	,, 24 ,,	1⅝ ,,	1⅛ ,,	0 3 2
6	,, 30 ,,	1¾ ,,	1⅛ ,,	0 3 8
7	,, 36 ,,	1⅞ ,,	1⅛ ,,	0 3 8
8		2 ,,	1⅛ ,,	0 4 1
9	,, 48 ,,	2⅛ ,,	1⅛ ,,	0 4 1
10		2¼ ,,	1⅛ ,,	0 5 7
11	,, 72 ,,	2⅜ ,,	1¼ ,,	0 5 7
12		2½ ,,	1¼ ,,	0 6 4
13		2⅝ ,,	1¼ ,,	0 8 0
14		2¾ ,,	1⅜ ,,	0 9 2
15		2⅞ ,,	1⅜ ,,	0 10 0
16		3 ,,	1⅜ ,,	0 10 10

Nos. 14 to 16 with beaded edges kept in stock, 2/6 per gross extra; other numbers to order. A single gross supplied at the above prices. Quotations given for large orders. Well-seasoned wood and good workmanship guaranteed.

EXPORT CHEMISTS' SUNDRIES

Graduated white Glass Measures and Tumblers; Screw-neck, Plain, and Boat-shape Feeding Bottles, Male and Female Glass Syringes, Decorated and plain China Feeding Cups, Bed Pans, tall round white Medicine Phials, Crystal Homœos, Stoppered Bottles, Dressing and Small-tooth Combs, &c., specially suitable for India and Colonies.

HENRY W. BUSH & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

BURY STREET, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.

102

Try Them.

Try Them.

POWDER BOXES

SEIDLITZ BOXES

A. & CO.

Send for Samples.

PAPER AND CARD

BOXES

ROUND, SQUARE, OVAL BOXES.

FULLERS' EARTH BOXES

SYRINGE BOXES

Soap Boxes.

Violet Powder Boxes.

AUSTIN & CO., 8 GREVILLE ST., HOLBORN, E.C.

LINES THAT PAY

Therefore Worth Looking After.

TRUSSES.

These yield a big profit, and it is a pity to miss a sale when a post-card or wire will bring one immediately. We keep a stock of 2,000—all makes, sizes, patents, and varieties. See page 128 in Illustrated List.

PESSARIES.

The profit on these is easily arrived at. Double the Invoice price, and you have it. There are a big lot sold by Chemists who look after the business. Fifty Illustrations on page 86 of our List.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, ETC.

We keep a heavy stock of all this class of goods—Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, Anklets, Thigh-pieces, &c., &c.; and can despatch stock sizes immediately on receipt of order, and can forward direct to the patient, using plain address tab if required.

AIR CUSHIONS, WATER BOTTLES, ETC.

These are being used by the public more and more, and Chemists who keep them in stock find a ready sale for them. Full particulars, prices, &c., &c., in our List.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

Some years ago these were used exclusively by the profession; nowadays, however, one can be found in almost every household. We keep a large variety of them, and can supply a really sound and reliable article at 30/- per dozen. Half-dozen packed on handsome Show Card.

Special attention is devoted to the prompt despatch of all articles similar to above, and they are sent off by the very next post or passenger train.

AYRTON & SAUNDERS' Illustrated Price Current, containing over 300 pages and 2,000 Illustrations, handsomely bound in cloth, sent post free on receipt of Chemist's business card.

Postal Address—	Telephone No.—	Telegraphic Address—
AYRTON & SAUNDERS, LIVERPOOL.	423.	"SUNDRIES LIVERPOOL."

Wire Orders receive special attention.

POTTERS HERB BEER EXTRACT

TERMS:

In 6d. Bottles (attractive label in 6 colours), 3/6 per doz.; 39/ per gross.

HANDBILLS, SHOW CARDS, &c., with all orders. In Bulk, 9d. per lb.; 70/ per cwt.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We can supply 6d. Bottles with special wording on labels, as "Smith's Herb Beer Extract," &c. Labels in colours. Price 39/ per gross nett.

POTTER & CLARKE,

WHOLESALE & EXPORT BOTANIC DRUGGISTS,

5, 6 & 7 RAVEN ROW, ARTILLERY LANE, E.

HERBS IN PACKETS.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

See that every Packet you get bears the Trade Mark— WINGED LION.

The WINGED LION Sweet Herbs gained the only Prize Medal for Purity at the

Health Exhibition, 1884.

Instructions on each Packet.

No Waste, as in the case of Loose Herbs.

Medicinal Properties unimpaired.

A number of Valuable Recipes given.

ONE QUALITY ONLY—THE BEST.

POTTER & CLARKE (Wholesale Botanic Druggists, 5, 6 & 7 Raven Row, Artillery Lane), **LONDON, E.**

MEDAL FOR PURITY, SANITARY INSTITUTE, 1889.

6 PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED FOR PURITY OF SOAPS.

COOK'S PURE TOILET SOAPS

These Soaps are perfectly pure, and will be found in use pleasant to the most delicate and sensitive skin, great care being used in the selection of scents to avoid anything likely to cause irritation.

NO INJURIOUS COLOURING MATTER USED.

SPECIALITIES:—"SAVON DE LUXE"

THE MOST LUXURIOUS SOAP MADE.

Thousands of large samples of this Soap have been distributed, and have met with universal approval. Being made from the purest materials obtainable, it is not only a uxury, but it is economical in use.

"SHAVING CREAM"

Makes an enduring Lather. Is cool and agreeable to the skin.

"SOAP CREAM FOR INFANTS"

Specially prepared for use in the Nursery.

COOK'S ANTISEPTIC SOAP

(THOMSON'S PATENT).

A most carefully conducted set of experiments by eminent members of the Medical Profession has established the fact that this Soap is of the highest value in the treatment of ECZEMA, RINGWORM, SCABIES, FAVUS, and other Diseases of the Skin.

Messrs. E. COOK & CO. have received from Medical Men numerous communications testifying to the success that has attended the use of this Soap, most of which cannot be published; but Messrs. E. C. & Co. have the permission of many of the writers to show the originals to members of the Medical Profession.

CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGH

MESSRS. S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, OF LONDON,

OR DIRECT FROM THE MAKERS.

Price, in 3-Tablet Boxes, per doz., 12/, Selling Price, 1/6; in ¼-gross Boxes, 10/6 per box.

Messrs. E. COOK & CO. will, with pleasure, send sample, free of charge, to Medical Men on application.

MANUFACTURED BY

EDWARD COOK & CO., LONDON,

MAKERS OF

COOK'S Celebrated GOLD MEDAL PRIMROSE, MOTTLED, and SOFT SOAPS; also of COOK'S LIGHTNING CLEANSER, and COOK'S HIGH-CLASS TOILET SOAPS.

SPECIALITY:—SAVON DE LUXE.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

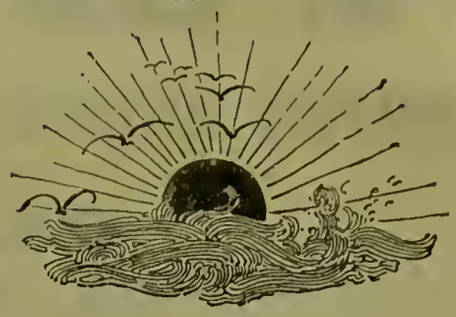
Head-Quarters for Sponges.

CRESSWELL BROTHERS AND SCHMITZ,

Sponge Importers & Merchants

1 & 2 Red Lion Square.

LONDON, W.C.



SUMMER SEASON, 1892.

6,000 ORIGINAL CASES OF

Unbleached Honeycomb Sponges.

The following goods have been collected by our specially-chartered steamers, and selected and packed at our own Establishment at Ægina (Greece) under the personal superintendence of our Messrs. FREDERIC and ALFRED CRESSWELL, and they will be found to be the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Market in their respective qualities :—

MEDIUM BATH and TOILET, 1st quality, 52 pieces, averaging 3s. 6d. each (charged as 50 Pieces). Excellent Assortment for Chemists' Trade									£8 15 0
BATH, 2nd quality,	24 Pieces	averaging	4s. 6d.						5 8 0
,, 1st ,,	24 ,,	,,	5s. 6d.						6 12 0
,, 1st ,,	24 ,,	,,	6s. 6d.						7 16 0
Cut Honeycomb Stable,	85 ,,	,,	1s. 4d.					for	5 12 6

The above are the pick of our Honeycomb Stock, which is the largest ever held by one firm. They yield an unusually large margin of profit to the Retailer, especially the larger Bath and Cut kinds.

ALL OTHER KINDS, QUALITIES, AND SIZES AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH ; NETT, THREE MONTHS.

CARDED SPONGES.

Largest Size in the Market.

Most Attractive in Appearance

ENTIRELY NEW LINE.

RETAIL from 1d. to 10s. each Sponge.

WHOLESALE at Half Prices.

SPONGES FOR THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN MARKETS.

CRESSWELL BROTHERS AND SCHMITZ are the **Largest Shippers** to the above Markets. All grades bleached in small cases of uniform sizes, and also on strings.

Full particulars of Prices, etc., on application.

CRESSWELL BROS. & SCHMITZ, Sponge Importers, Exporters, and Merchants, 1 & 2 Red Lion Sq., London, W.C.

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS,

FOR

SHAVING WITHOUT SOAP, BRUSH, OR WATER.

CAUTION.

The only Genuine has a yellow label printed ONLY in Black Ink, and bears the original address of the late inventor, "27 Glasshouse Street, Regent Street," the proprietors having purchased, and r an administration suit, the Secret, Trade Mark, Goodwill, and Premises.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LONDON.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Gegenüber dem Laurenz Platz,

Has the second largest sale amongst Chemists in the United Kingdom.

2 oz.	4 oz.	½ Pint Wicker.	Pint Wicker.	Quart Wicker.
7/6	14/-	21/-	42/-	84/- per doz.

Sole Agents—OSCAR MOENICH & CO., 8 Coleman Street, LONDON, E.C.

MARVELLOUS SUCCESS.

SALE STILL INCREASING.

HIGHEST AWARDS WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

GOLD MEDAL, 1889.

BRONZE MEDAL, 1888.

(HIGHEST AWARD.)

SPECIAL AWARD, 1890.

SEE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS, AND TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PETAL DUST.

(REGISTERED)

The Great Floral Air Purifier and Everlasting Perfume.

PRICES.

3d. Size, in Boxes containing	3 dozen	... ...	6s. 0d. per box	Net
6d. ,, ,,	1 ,,	... ...	3s. 6d. ,,	
1s. ,, ,,	1 ,,	... ...	7s. 0d. ,,	

Order through your Wholesale House, or, CASH WITH ORDER, direct from SOLE PROPRIETORS—

THE ROSMARINE MANUFACTURING CO., LONDON AND PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON OFFICE—54 STAMFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

CITY DEPOT—H. C. QUELCH, 1 LUDGATE SQUARE, LONDON E.C.

Sole Agents for India—ROWE & CO., RANGOON.

108

'EUXESIS'

A DELIGHTFUL SHAVE.

No Soap, Water, or Brush required. Only a tube of A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS, and a Razor.

SHAVING WITH EUXESIS BECOMES A PLEASURE.

IT SOFTENS THE STIFFEST BEARD, and leaves the skin Cool, Smooth, and free from Irritation.

CAUTION.

The labels on genuine **EUXESIS** bear signature of Inventor, **A. S. LLOYD**, in BLACK INK, and the signature of his Widow, AIMÉE LLOYD, in **RED INK.** Refuse all others.

Manufacturer: AIMÉE LLOYD

(WIDOW OF A. S. LLOYD, FORMERLY OF 27 GLASSHOUSE STREET),

3 SPUR STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

N.B.—When ordering from Wholesale Houses write LLOYD'S EUXESIS (WIDOW'S).

JOHN SANGER & SONS

Patent Medicine Vendors,

DEALERS IN

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

LOZENGES,

Mineral Waters, Perfumery

And TOILET REQUISITES.

JUST ISSUED,

ADDENDA

TO

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

This, together with Catalogue, sent post free upon receipt of Business Card.

SPECIAL AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN UPON REASONABLE TERMS.

Warehouse & Show Room:—**489 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.**

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TOMBAREL FRERES

GRASSE

ALPES MARITIMES FRANCE

DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS

Orange, Rose, and Elder Flower Waters,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOWER POMADES, PERFUMED OILS, FLOWER EXTRACTS.

Special Products for Manufacturing Perfumers and Toilet Soap Makers.

ALMOND AND OLIVE OILS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Depot and Agency—BARLIN & FIELD, 16 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

CIVET

HAMNETT'S ESS. LEMON

Vanilla

PEARS OL. SANTAL. FLAV.

AMBERGRIS

R C TREATT

IMPORTER & EXPORTER OF ALL ESSENTIAL OILS

Dunster House Mincing Lane

LONDON

IOVTCHEFF'S OTTO OF ROSE

Otto of Rose

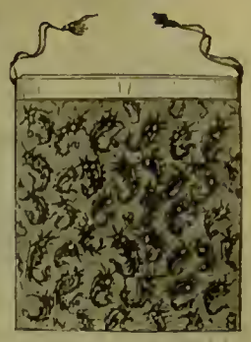
HODGE'S INDIAN CASSIE POMMADE

MUSK

ORRIS

BARCLAY & SONS, Ltd.

Will our Seaside and other Friends kindly note Price, Size, and Quality?



CHECK SPONGE BAGS.

	No. 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	6×5	7×6	8×7	9×8	10×9	11×10	12×11	13×12
Per doz.	2/6	3/4	3 9	5/3	5/6	6/3	7/6	8/6
SUPER. CHECK.								
Per doz.	2/9	4/3	5/-	5/9	7/-	8/3	10/6	14/-

BATHING CAPS.

Circular, per doz	4/6	6/-	8/6	11/6
Normandy or Princess shape, per doz.	7/-	10/-	13/-	

95 Farringdon St., LONDON, E.C.

MASON'S

PERFUMED SOLUTION OF CARBOLIC ACID, for the Sick-room. In 1/- and 2/6 bottles at 8/- and 20/- per dozen.

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The teats are seamless, and always retain their proper shape.
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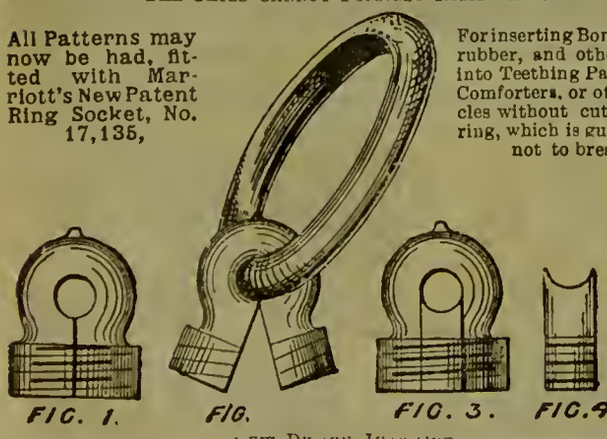
All Patterns may now be had, fitted with Marriott's New Patent Ring Socket, No. 17,135,

For inserting Bone, India-rubber, and other Rings into Teething Pads, Baby Comforters, or other articles without cutting the ring, which is guaranteed not to break.



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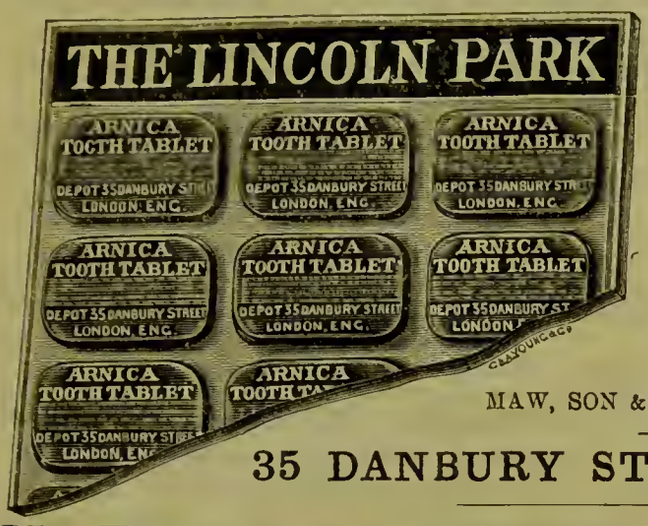

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On attractive Show Cards, 6/- per dozen.

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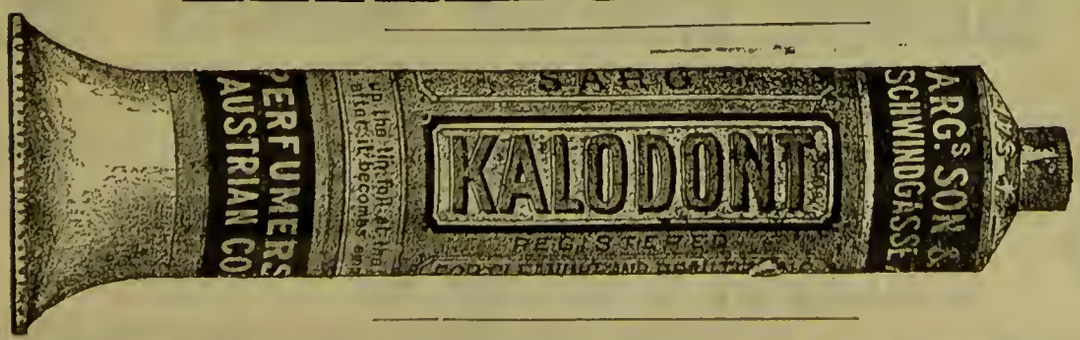
SARG'S KALODONT FOR THE TEETH.



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Tom Brooks's "SWEET SOLID PERFUMES" are having a tremendous sale, and daily growing more popular. They are always strong and sweet. Tom Brooks's "SWEET SOLID PERFUMES" must not be confounded with Frozen Perfume, as they are far and away better. Comparison invited. Six odours. Enchanting and delicious Bouquets will last for years, and mellow by age.

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In Tablets or Bars, cut and stamped as required. Packed in 7 lb. and 14 lb. boxes

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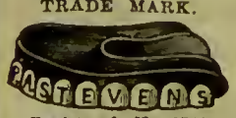

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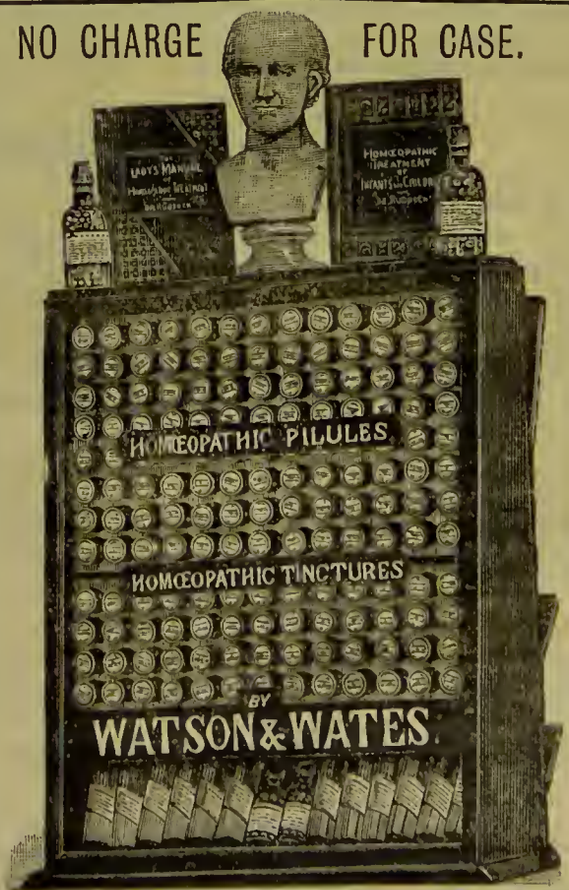

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In 5-yard rolls, 12 inches wide, 5/ each. In 1-yard rolls, 7 inches wide, 14/ per dozen.

10-YARD SPOOLS—	Width	¼	½	1	1½	2	2½	3 inches.
	Price	12/	14/	16/	20/	24/	28/	32/ per dozen.
5 „ „	„	9/	10/	12/	15/	18/	21/	24/ „

S. & J. Surgeon's Rubber Adhesive Plaster

Has almost entirely supplanted the old form of Adhesive, by reason of its superiority in all essential qualities. PLAIN or POROUS.

In 5-yard rolls, 7 inches wide, 6/6 each. In 1-yard rolls, 7 inches wide, 17/ per dozen.

10-YARD SPOOLS—	Width	½	1	1½	2	2½	3 inches
	Price	18/	24/	30/	40/	50/	60/ per dozen.

Belladonna Plasters—Porous and Plain, 5 × 7½ inches, 54/ per gross; 7 × 12 inches, 10/per dozen.

1-yard rolls, 7 inches wide, 27/6 per doz. 5-yard rolls, 5 inches wide, 102/; 7 inches wide, 126/ per doz.
„ „ on red felt, 36/ per doz. 5 × 7½ inches, 6/ per doz. 7 × 12 inches, 12/ per doz. On swansdown, 36/ per doz. yards.

Belladonna Breast Plasters, 6 inches, 4/6; 7 inches, 6/; 8 inches, 7/6 per dozen.

Kid Plasters, long shape, 5/, 6/, and 7/ per dozen.

Camphorated Blister Plaster, 27/6 per dozen yards.

Strengthening Plasters—Porous, 5 × 7½ inches, 30/ per gross; 7 × 12 inches, 72/ per gross.

1-yard rolls, 5 inches wide, 14/; 7 inches wide, 27/6 dozen yards. 5-yard rolls, 5 inches wide, 66/; 7 inches wide, 96/ per dozen.
On red felt, „ „ 36/ „ „ „ „ 12/6; „ „ 14/ each;
„ 5 × 7½ inches, 60/ gross; 7 × 12 inches, 144/ gross.

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"BUT surely at this date it is needless I should state
That the cheaper soaps are barely worth a pin,
For they all contain a mixture, either free or as a fixture,
Which is very detrimental to the skin.

"And every cake you buy is so charged with alkali,
To soda more than soap it is akin;
It is really dear at last, for it wastes away so fast,
And is very detrimental to the skin.

"The public I must warn of the colours that adorn
The soaps ambitious foreigners bring in;
They are often very pretty, but to use them is a pity,
For they're very detrimental to the skin.

"There are soaps which you can see through. I ask, What can it be through?
Is it resin, or some other form of sin?
There are soaps which smell too strong, and of course that must be wrong,
And extremely detrimental to the skin.

"And too much fat's injurious, and so are soaps sulphureous,
Though they say they keep the hair from growing thin;
They may keep a person's hair on, like the precious oil of AARON,
And yet be detrimental to his skin."—*Punch*, April 23, 1892.

The "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" remarks:—"This [poem] is accompanied by a chubby child who seems to have mistaken a cake of soap for candy [sugared soap?] judging by the way he smacks his lips."

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See page 4 (*bottom folio*).